

CHRONOLOGY;
OR, THE
HISTORIAN'S VADE-MECUM,
A B R I D G E D :

W H E R E I N

Every Occurrence in Ancient and Modern History is
alphabetically recorded, with the Dates affixed; and
rendered exceedingly accurate, by a careful comparing
of one Historian with another.

Designed for the Pocket, in order to set Persons right in
Conversation.

By the Rev. Dr. **JOHN TRUSLER.**

The **ELEVENTH EDITION**, with considerable **ADDITIONS.**

L O N D O N :

Printed for the **AUTHOR,**

By **FRYS** and **COUCHMAN;**

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here recorded, with a Chronological List of eminent Men, and a
Variety of other useful Lists.

M DCC LXXXIV.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE events of different reigns, as they arose, may be found, by turning to the respective kings one after another.

With respect to dates, no notice is taken of the old stile, but they are regulated according to the new; thus Jan. 1741-2, is called 1742.

Names to which St. is prefixed, if not found by the first letter of the name, may under the word Saint.

Where no distinction of country is made to the peerages, that of England is implied.

This volume serves as a complete index to all the histories of England extant, by referring to the years in which occurrences happened. The years are generally marked in the margins of the various histories.

The author will be very thankful for any corrections, additions, or improvements left with his publisher, R. Baldwin.

Kings of England since the Conquest.

Began to reign.	Began to reign.
1066, William the Conqueror.	1485, Richard III.
1087, William II.	1485, Henry VII.
1100, Henry I.	1509, Henry VIII.
1135, Stephen.	1547, Edward VI.
1154, Henry II.	1553, Mary.
1189, Richard I.	1558, Elizabeth.
1199, John.	1603, James I.
1216, Henry III.	1625, Charles I.
1272, Edward I.	Cromwell, <i>usurper</i> .
1307, Edward II.	1649, Charles II.
1327, Edward III.	1685, James II.
1377, Richard II.	1689, William and Mary.
1399, Henry IV.	1702, Anne.
1413, Henry V.	1714, George I.
1422, Henry VI.	1727, George II.
1461, Edward IV.	1760, George III.
1483, Edward V.	

The Royal Family of England.

King George born, June 4, 1738.	Prs. Elizabeth, May 22, 1770.
Queen Charlotte, May 19, 1744.	P. Ernest Aug. June 5, 1771.
Geo. P. of Wales, Aug. 12, 1762.	P. Aug. Frederic, Jan. 27, 1772.
Fr. Bp. of Osnab. Aug. 16, 1763.	P. Adolph. Fred. Feb. 24, 1774.
P. Wm. Henry, Aug. 21, 1765.	Prs. Mary, April 25, 1776.
Charl. Prs. Royal, Sept. 29, 1766.	Prs. Sophia, Nov. 3, 1777.
Prince Edward, Nov. 2, 1767.	Prs. Aug. 7, 1783.
Prs. Aug. Sophia, Nov. 8, 1768.	

King's Brothers and Sisters.

Prs. Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737;	he has Sophia Matilda, born
married to the Duke of Brun-	May 29, 1773: Wm. Frederic
wick, Jan. 16, 1764.	born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776.
Wm. Henry, Duke of Gloucester,	Hen. Frederic, D. of Cumberland,
born Nov. 25, 1743; married	born Nov. 7, 1745; married
Maria, Countess Dowager of	Mrs. Horton, October 1771.
Waldegrave, 1766; by whom	

George II. issue.

Amelia Sophia, born June 10. 1711.

THE

T H E HISTORIAN'S VADE-MECUM.

A ARON, born 1575, died, 1453 before Christ.
 Abbots, of Reading, Glattonbury, and St. John's, Colchester,
 changed and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, 1539.
 Abbotbury-abbey, Dorsetshire, built, 1026.
 Aberconway-castle, Carnarvonshire, built, 1284.
 Abercorn, Scots earldom of, created, 1606 (name Hamilton).
 Aberdeen, Scots earldom of, created, 1682 (name Gordon).
 Abergavenny, barony of, created, 1295 (name Nevil).
 Aberystwith-castle, built under Henry I. burnt, 1142.
 Abingdon-abbey, built by Ethelwold, bishop of Sherborn, 958.
 Abingdon, earldom of, created 1682 (name Bertie).
 Aborigines, or people of Latium, founded 1350 bef. Xt. See Latium.
 Aboyne, Scots earldom of, created, 1660 (name Gordon).
 Abraham called, which began the 430 years of sojourning, 1921;
 entertained three angels, 1897; offered up his son Isaac, then 25
 years old, 1871; died 1821 before Christ, aged 175.
 Abshalom defeated and killed by Joab, 1023 before Christ.
 Abstinent, a sect, arose under Tatien, 170.
 Acapulco ship, taken by Anson, and brought home, June 14, 1744.
 Accidents, dreadful.
 The amphitheatre at Fidenæ fell in and killed 50,000 people, 26.
 At Bedford assizes, 18 persons were killed, and many hurt, by the
 fall of a stair-case, 1438.
 At Oxford assizes, 300 persons caught the gaol dist. and died, 1577.
 The town of Pleurs in Italy was buried by a slice of the Alps
 falling, and near 2200 perished, 1618.
 A magazine blew up at Gravelins, and killed 3000 people, 1654.
 Three ships of war with Sir Cloudefley Shovel wrecked on Scilly
 isles, and all perished, Oct. 1707.
 A fire happened at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, at a puppet-show,
 and 150 persons lost their lives, 1724.
 The roof of the church at Fearn, in Scotland, fell in during
 service, and killed 60 persons, Oct. 19, 1742.
 Numbers caught the gaol distemper at the Old-Bailey, London,
 and died, May 1750.
 Prince George ship of war burnt off Lisbon, 483 perished, 1758.
 At the fireworks at Paris, the people trampled upon one another
 till they lay in heaps; a scaffold erected over the river also broke
 down, and hundreds were drowned: near 1000 persons lost
 their lives, April 21, 1770.
 Some gunpowder under a room at Chester, where a puppet-show
 was exhibiting, took fire, 40 were killed and 70 wounded, 1777.
 The London East-Indiaman run down by the Russel man of war,
 sunk, and 110 persons perished, Dec. 28, 1778.
 Swan sloop of war sunk off Waterford, 130 perished, August 1782.
 Royal George of 100 guns sunk at Spithead, 400 seamen and 200
 women were drowned, August 29, 1782.
 See Amsterdam, Cadiz, Vespers.
 Achilles died, 1184 before Christ.
 Acts of the apostles written in 63.
 Adamites, a sect established by Prodicus, 130; the Adamites, or
 multipliers, another sect, rose under Tanchelin at Antwerp, 1124.
 Addison, Joseph, born 1671, died 1719.
 Admiral, lord high, held by commission since November 1709.
 Admiralty-court, instituted 1347; incorporated 1772.
 Adrian, the emperor, visited Britain 117, and built his rampart 80
 miles long between Tyne and Solway-Frith, 138.
 Adultery punished in the Heptarchy, by publicly whipping the wo-
 man; by cutting off the nose and ears, 1031. An act passed for
 making this and incest capital for the first offence, and fornication
 capital for the second, May 14, 1650.
 Advent, first appointed by Pope Felix III, 487.

Ædiles first created at Rome, 971 before Christ. See Rome.
Affirmation, Quakers, accepted by act of Parliament as an oath, 1702.
African comp. charter granted, 1673; completed, 1695. See Slaves.
Aganoclitcs, fanatics, arose, 701.
Agaric, the styptic power of, discovered by Bressard, 1750.
Age of the world. The 1st from Adam to Noah; the 2d from Noah to Abraham; the 3d from Abraham to Moses; the 4th from Moses to Solomon; the 5th from Solomon to Cyrus; the 6th from Cyrus to Christ. See Era, Time.
Agrarian law, introduced at Rome 486 before Christ.
Agriculture, invented by Triptolemy, about 1600 before Christ.
Ailesbury, earldom of, created 1776 (name Brudenell).
Air-guns invented, 1656.
Air-pump, invented by Othoguerike, a German, 1672.
Aix-la-Chapelle built by Charlemagne, 795.
Albe marle, earldom of, created 1696 (name Keppel).
Albigines, a sect in Languedoc, in the 12th century.
Aldborough, Irish earldom of, created 1777 (name Stratford).
Aldermen, first appointed, 882.
Alderney. See Jersey.
Alexander the Great, born 336, succeeded Philip 336, defeated Darius 334, founded the Grecian empire 331, died 323 bef. Christ.
Alexandria in Egypt, built by Alexander 335; taken by Cæsar 46 before Christ; taken by Diocletian 296, by the Persians 615, by the Saracens, 640.
Alfhelm murdered, by order of Edric, 1009.
Alfred, fourth son of Ethelwolf, born 849; succeeded his brother Ethelred I. on the throne of England, 872; took London from the Danes, besieged Rochester, and drove them to their ships, 882; divided England into counties and hundreds, built the university of Oxford, took a survey of England, and formed a body of laws, the origin of *Common Law*; died, 900; and was succeeded by his second son, Edward the Elder. See Knighthood.
Alfred, son of Ethelred II. his eyes were put out, and he led to a monastery at Ely, 1036, where he died soon after.
Algebra first known in Europe, 1494; letters in algebraic calculation made use of, 1590.
Algiers, a Roman province, 44 before Christ; afterwards it became independent, till seized by the Spaniards, 1516. Some time after it became the property of the Turks.
Allen, Irish viscount, created 1717 (name Allen).
Allington-castle, Kent, built about 1154.
All-Saints, festival of, instituted, 845.
All-Souls, festival of, established, 908.
All-Souls college, Oxford, founded by Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, 1437 (40 fellows).
Allum brought to perfection, 1609, and here established.
Alnwick-abbey, Northumberland, founded, 1147.
Alphabet, consisting of 24 letters, adopted by the Athenians 399 bef. Xt. Before this, the alphabet, cons. of 16 letters, was in use.
Alps. See Accidents.
Alresford, Hants, destroyed by fire, 1660; twice since.
Altamont, Irish earldom of, created 1771 (name Browne).
Altars, instituted about 117; first Christian one erected in Britain, 634; first consecrated, 1331.
Amazons, the, made an irruption into Attica, about 1290 before Xt.
Ambassadors first protected here by law, March 1709.
Amberley-castle, Sussex, built, 1374.
Amberbury-nunnery, Wilts, built, 976.
America, discovered by Columbus, 1492; South America, by Americus, 1497; North America, by Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; settled under James I. Pacquet-boats established between Old and New Sp. with the lib. of trading, 1764; free tr. opened betw. O. and N. Spain, by the Str. of Magellan, 1774; several viceroys appointed in Sp. America, 1776; thirteen colonies declared themselves independent of the English crown, July 4, 1776.

Amethyst

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See Slaves.

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Amethyfts found at Kerry in Ireland, 1753.

Amherst, barony of, created 1776 (name Amherst).

Amicable society, Serjeants Inn, chartered, 1706.

Amos prophesied, 787 before Christ.

Amphitheatre at Rome, planned by Augustus, built by Vespasian.

Amsterdam opera-house burnt, and seven persons lost, 1722.

Anabaptists first appeared under Storck and Muntzer in Germany, 1525 ; appeared in England, 1549. Four Dutchmen burnt for heresy, 1538 ; some imprisoned for a plot against Oliver Cromwell, 1657 ; an insurrection of them under Venner, Jan. 6, 1664 ; first meeting-house in London, 1640.

Analy, Irish barony, created 1666 (name Gore).

Ananias and his wife Sapphira struck dead, 33.

Anathema, the first, brought into the church, 387.

Anatomy restored, 1550 ; of plants made known, 1680.

Ancaster, dukedom of, created 1715 (name Berie).

Anchoress, order of, instituted, 1255.

Anchors of ships invented, 578.

Andre, major, hanged by the Americans, Oct. 2, 1780.

Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69 ; festival instituted, 359.

Andrew, St. archbishop of, hanged at Stirling, 1571.

Anglesey, the Mona of the Romans, reduced by Jul. Agricola, 76.

Angria, the pirate, and his family seized, 1730.

Ann Boleyn, married Henry VIII. Nov. 1532 ; crowned, June 1, 1533 ; beheaded, May 14, 1536, aged 29.

Ann of Cleves, Henry VIII. fourth wife, died July 15, 1557.

Ann, queen, second daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, born Feb. 6, 1665 ; married to the prince of Denmark, 1683 ; lost her son George duke of Gloucester by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11 ; succeeded her brother-in-law William III. on the throne, March 8, 1702 ; settled the first fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, 1704 ; crowned, April 23 following ; died, August 1, 1714, aged 49 ; and succeeded by her second cousin, Geo. I. elector of Hanover.

Annandale, Scots marquissate of, created 1701 (name Johnston).

Annunciation of the Virgin Mary first observed, 350.

Anointing, first used at the coronation of Alfred, 872.

Anson, admiral lord, died, 1762.

Anthems first introduced, 386.

Anthony, Mark, died, 87 before Christ, aged 56.

Antigua settled by the English, 1666.

Antioch in Syria built by Seleucus, 300 ; 100,000 people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Christ.

Antiochus, massacred 80,000 of the people of Jerusalem for revolting, 170 ; put the Maccabees, to death, 169 before Christ.

Antrim, Irish earldom of, created 1620 (name Macdonnell).

Apelles, the Greek painter flourished, 334 before Christ.

Apocalypse excluded from the canon by the council of Laodicea, about 360 ; received again by that of Trent, 1545.

Apocrypha, history of, ends 135 before Christ.

Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1712.

Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.

Appeals first made from Engl. to the Pope, 1138 ; forbidden, 1532.

Apple-trees, two kinds of, brought from Syria into Italy, 9 bef. Xt.

Artichots and artichokes brought into England, 1578.

Aquitaine annexed to the crown of France, 1370 ; title of duke of, claimed by the crown of England ever since it was conquered by Henry V. 1418.

Arabians, made no figure in history till 622 ; when they took the name of Saracens ; which see.

Arbuthnot, Scots viscount, created 1641 (name Arbuthnot).

Archangel, the passage to, discovered by the English, 1533 ; but not traded to till about 1569.

Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, about 1075.

Archer, barony of, created 1747 (name Archer).

Archery, introduced by the Saxons about 447 ; dropt immediately after the conquest, but revived by the Crusaders. See Bow, Yew-tree.

- Architecture** first carried to any tolerable pitch by the Tyrians ; the Greeks derived it from them, the Romans from the Greeks, and we from the Romans.
- Ardchattan-priory** in Scotland, founded, 1230.
- Arden**, Irish barony, created 1770 (name Perceval).
- Arcopagus**, senate of, establ. in the reign of Cecrops, 1509 bef. Xt.
- Argonautic expedition**. See Ilium.
- Argos**, kingdom of, began under Inachus, 1856 before Christ, *i. e.* 1080 years before the first Olympiad.
- Argyle**, marquis of, beheaded in Scotland, May 27, 1661.
- Argyle**, earl of, invaded Scotland, May, 1685 ; defeated, and executed at Edinburgh, June 30 following.
- Argyle**, Scots dukedom of, created 1701 (name Campbell).
- Arians** arose from their leader Arius, who died 336 ; the doctrine of, the ruling religion in the west, 493 ; exploded in Spain, 589.
- Aristo**, born, 1474, died, 1533.
- Aristotle**, died 322 before Christ, aged 63.
- Arithmetic** brought into Europe from Arabia, 901 ; decimal inv. 1470.
- Armada**, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, 1588, broke by a storm.
- Armagh**, founded by St. Patrick, 472 ; constituted an archbishoprick, together with Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, by Card. Papyro, 1142.
- Armenia**, part of the Median empire till 224 before Christ ; now subject to the Turks and Persians.
- Arminianism**, taught by Vorstius the disciple of Arminius, 1611.
- Arms**. See Muskets, Guns, Swords.
- Arms**, French, first quartered with the English, 1358.
- Arms**, coats of, in vogue and hereditary, about 1192. See Heraldry.
- Army**, first standing one, in modern times, established in Fr. 1445 ; introd. here, 1638 ; declared illegal, 1679. See Troops, Yeomen.
- Arran**, Irish earldom of, created 1762 (name Gore).
- Array**, commission of, to raise a militia, issued, 1442.
- Arrests**, act passed to prevent vexatious ones, 1733.
- Arthur**, king of Britain died 542, aged 70.
- Arthur**, eldest son of Henry VII. born, 1486 ; married to Catharine of Spain, Nov 12, 1501 ; died, April 2, 1502.
- Artichokes**. See Apricots.
- Articles of religion**, 42 published by the clergy, 1552 ; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563 ; received the authority of parliament, 1571 ; royal declaration prefixed to them, 1628 : 104 drawn up by abp. Usher for Ireland, 1615 ; established and received, 1634.
- Artificers**, &c. prohibited from leaving England, 1736.
- Artillery company** instituted, 1610.
- Arundel**, barony of, created 1605 (name Arundel).
- Arundel-castle**, Suffex, built by the Saxons.
- Arundel**, earldom of, held by prescription ; of course the oldest.
- Arundelian tables**, said to have been sculptured 264 before Christ ; found in the isle of Paros, about 1610 ; purchased by L. Arundel, and given to the university of Oxford.
- Asburton**, barony of, created 1782 (name Dunning).
- Ascension-day**, established about 68.
- Ascue**, Ann, burnt for heresy, 1546.
- Ashbrook**, Irish viscount, created 1751 (name Flower).
- Ashburnham**, earldom of, created 1730 (name Ashburnham).
- Ashby-de-la-Zouch-castle**, built before 1399 ; demolished 1648.
- Ashdown church**, built, 1020.
- Ash-Wednesday**, fast of, instituted by Felix III. 487.
- Asparagus** first introduced into England, 1602.
- Assassination plot** for killing K. William, discovered Feb. 1696.
- Assassinations** countenanced in Fra. and Scotl. during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. See Murder.
- Assize**, judges of. See Circuits.
- Assurance-office**, charter granted to the London and the royal, 1716.
- Assyria**, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2084 before Christ, lasted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes. Conquered by the Turks, 1637.

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Aston, Scots barony of, created 1682 (name Aston).

Astronomy, first studied by the Moors, and brought into Europe, 1201; modern, taken up by Copernicus. Books of astronomy and geometry destroyed, as infected with magic, 5 Edward VI. 1552.

Athanasius, St. died 373, aged 73.

Athelstan, king of Kent, 848; died about 853.

Athelstan, the natural son and successor of Edward the Elder, crowned king of England, 925; but opposed by one of Edward's sons, by his second queen; invaded Scotland, and brought Constantine to subjection, 936; reduced the Welch, 939; and Exeter and Scilly, 940; died at Gloucester, 941; and was succeeded by his brother, Edmund I. son of Edward by his last queen.

Athens, founded by the Cecrops, 1571; kingdom of, ended in Codrus, and governed by Archons, 1070; city taken by Xerxes, 480; fell into the hands of the Romans, 87 before Christ. The Venetians got possession of it, 1204; the Turks, 1687.

Athlone, Irish earldom of, created 1691 (name Ginkell).

Athole, Scots dukedom of, created 1703 (name Murray).

Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, banished, 1723.

Aquila, k. of the Huns, 434; ravaged the Rom. emp. 447; died, 454.

Attraction, the idea of, first given by Kepler, 1605.

Auburn, Wilus, burnt (72 houses) Sept. 12, 1760.

Auction, a duty on goods sold by, laid on, 1777.

Audley, barony of, created 1296 (name Thicknesse).

Audley, lord, beheaded for sodomy, 1631.

Augmentation office, established, 1704.

Augustin, St. sent to convert the Britons, 597; soon after, made the first archbishop of Canterbury; died 604.

Augustine's, St. monastery, Camerbury, founded 605.

Augustine friars first appeared in England, about 1250; established by p. Alex. IV. 1256; their church granted to Germ. Luth. 1551.

Aurora frigate, lost in her passage to India, 1771.

Aurora Borealis, first seen, 1715; electricity of, discovered, 1769.

Austrian family, present one, began in Germany, 1273.

Aylesford, earldom of, created 1714 (name Finch).

Aylmer, Irish barony of, created 1718 (name Aylmer).

Aylmouth-castle, built by Ida, first king of Northumberland.

Asgarth-bridge, Yorkshire, built 1539.

Azores, the islands of, first seen, 1449.

BABEL, tower of, began to be built 2247 before Christ, which continued building 40 years; when God confounded the builders language, and dispersed them into different nations; thence arose the difference of languages, the dispersion of the people, and the forming of empires.

Babington, &c. hanged for conspiring to kill q. Elizabeth, 1586.

Babylon, kingdom of, founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Christ.

Babylonish captivity, the first, 606, the second, 599 before Christ.

Bacchanalia, celebrated by the Athenians before the Olympiads.

Bacon, lord chancellor, died 1626, aged 66.

Baden, congress at, 1714.

Bæotian war commenced 379, ended 366 before Christ.

Bagot, barony of, created 1780 (name Bagot).

Bahama islands not known till 1667; settled, 1718.

Baize manufact. brought from Flanders, settled at Colchester, 1680.

Baking became a profession about 170 bef. Christ. See Bread.

Balambangan, ceded to the English, 1762.

Balbeck, built 14; destroyed by an earthquake, 1759.

Balcarras, Scots earldom of, created 1651 (name Lindsay).

Baliol-college, Oxford, founded 1262 (12 fellows).

Ballenden, Scots barony of, created 1661 (name Ballenden).

Balmerino. See Kilmarnock.

Bamborough-castle, Northumberland, built by Ina, 559.

Band, lawyers, introduced under James I. The clergyman's came into use with the Puritans under Cromwell.

Banff, Scots barony of, created 1642 (name Ogilvie).

Bangor, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Ward).
Bangor bishoprick founded, and cathedral built, about 516.
Bank-stock, 3 per cent. ann. created 1726; three per cent. consol. ditto, 1731; 3 per cent. red. ditto, 1746; 3 per cent. ann. payable at the South-sea-house, 1751; 3 and a half per cent. ann. ditto, 1758; long ann. ditto, 1761; four per cent. cons. ditto, 1762.
Bank, the first public, was at Venice, about 1550; bank of England established, 1693; their notes at 20 per cent. disc. 1696; house built, 1732; old Scotch bank created, 1695; royal ditto, 1727; made their payments in silver for delay, 1745. See Paper Credit.
Bank, million, a partnership since 1721.
Bankers commenced, 1545.
Banquo, murdered by Macbeth, 1050.
Banns. See marriage.
Baptism, practised by immersion till about 100; sponsors first instituted in the time of persecution, 130. See Godfathers.
Barbadoes settled, 1625; almost destroyed by a hurricane, Oct 1780.
Barbary merchants. See Turkey company.
Barbers profession brought to Rome from Sicily, 299 before Christ; barbers and surgeons in London made one company, 1540; separated again, 1744.
Bards, Welch, reformed by Gryffyth king of Wales, 1078.
Bark, Jesuits, its virtues discovered, 1500; brought to France, 1650.
Burling-abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1132.
Barnwell, Irish viscount, created 1646 (name Barnewall).
Barnwell-castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1132.
Barometers invented by Toricelli, a Florentine, 1626; wheel-barometers contrived, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700.
Baron, title of, called by the Saxons Thane, first given in England by patent, to Richard II. 1388.
Baronets, first created, 1611; ditto of Scotland, May 28, 1625; the revival of their ribbon, 1775.
Barons attended parliament in armour in the reign of Henry III.
Barrington, Irish viscount, created 1720 (name Barrington).
Barristers, appointed by Edward I. in parliament, 1291.
Barrymore, Irish earldom of, created 1627 (name Barry).
Bartholomew, St. martyred, 71; feast instituted, 1130.
Bartholomew, St. island of, taken from the French, 1746; restored to them, 1763; retaken, 1781.
Bartholomew fair, London, restrained, 1750.
Barton, the pirate, slain by lord Surrey's sons, 1513.
Basingwerk monastery, founded about 1131.
Basset, a game with cards introduced into France, 1674.
Bastwick, Dr. John, his ears cut off with Prynne and Burton, 1637.
Batavia. See Insurrection.
Bachelor, degree of, introduced in the 13th century.
Bachelors, at twenty-five, taxed, 1695.
Bateman, Irish viscount, created 1725 (name Bateman).
Bathurst, earldom of, created 1772 (name Bathurst).
Bath, once a Roman colony; springs of, discovered 871 before Xt. bishopric founded, 905; being dissolved, it was added to Wells, 1515; city chartered by Queen Elizabeth.
Bath, order of the, instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. re-established, 1725.
Battersley-bridge built, 1772.
Battle, trial by. See Combats.
Battle-abbey, founded where Harold was slain, 1066.

Battles before Christ.

Astium, 31.	Ipsus, 301.	Pharfalla, 47.
Arbela, 331.	Irfur, 333.	Philippi, 41.
Crann, 216.	Leustra, 373.	R. Granicus, 334.
Charonea, 338.	Mantineæ, 363.	Salamis, 480.
Eurymedon, 470.	Marathon, 490.	

Battles

Agincourt
 Albans,
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Battles after Christ.

- Agincourt, 1415.
 Albans, St. the first between York and Lancaster, 1455.
 Albans, St. 1461.
 Albany, Amer. near Oct. 15, 1777.
 Alderton-moor, York-shire, June 1643.
 Almanza in Sp. 1707.
 Alnwick, 1092; again; 1174.
 Anjou, 1421.
 Afcalon, Judea, 1191.
 Athdown, 1016.
 Aughrim, Irel. 1691.
 Banbury, July 1469.
 Bannockburn, 1314.
 Barham-moor, 1643.
 Barnet, April 1471; near Barnet, 1468.
 Beauge, April 1421.
 Benburg, Irl. 1646.
 Bergen, April 1759.
 Berwick, Nov. 1378.
 Blackheath, 1497.
 Blackwater, Ir. 1597.
 Blenheim, 1704.
 Bloreheath, 1459.
 Boston, Amer. 1775.
 Bosworth, 1485.
 Bothwell-br. 1679.
 Boyne, July 1690.
 Bradockdown, 1643.
 Bunker's-hill. See Boston.
 Camden, South-Carol. Aug. 16, 1780.
 Chalgravefield, 1643.
 Cherington, 1644.
 Chesterheld, 1296.
 Crecy, Aug. 1346.
 Crevant, 1423.
 Cropredy-br. 1644.
 Culloden, 1746.
 Dames-moor, 1469.
 Donavert, 1704.
 Deningen, 1743.
 Dunblain, 1715.
 Dunbar, 1296; & 1650.
 Dunes, 1658.
 Durham, 1346.
 Edgehill, 1642.
 Erne-river, 1332.
 Evesham, 1265.
 Eutaws, S. Carolina, Sept. 1781.
 Falkirk, 1298; again, Jan. 17, 1746.
 Fife, July 1651.
 Floudon, 1513.
 Fontenoy, 1745.
 Glasgow, 1568.
 Glenlivet, Sc. 1594.
 Glenshiel, Sc. 1719.
 Gravelines, 1558.
 Greville, 1423.
 Guilford, Am. 1781.
 Hadrianople, 378.
 Halidon-hill, 1333.
 Hambildon, 1402.
 Harlaw, Scotl. 1410.
 Hastings, 1066.
 Herrings, 1429.
 Hexham, 1464.
 Hockstet, 1703.
 Homeldon, 1402.
 Hopton-heath, 1643.
 Horncastle, 1643.
 Immae, 218.
 Illip-bridge, 1645.
 Killieranky, 1689.
 Kilrush, Irl. 1642.
 Knocknones, 1647.
 Knocktow, Irl. 1491.
 Lathfield, 1747.
 Landen, 1693.
 Langside, Sc. 1568.
 Lankdown, 1643.
 Largs, Sc. 1263.
 Lefkard, Jan. 1643.
 Lewes, 1264.
 Lincoln, 1141; again, May 19, 1217.
 Lifcarrol, Irl. 1642.
 Long-Island, Amer. Aug. 27, 1776.
 Lyons, 193.
 Maidstone, 1648.
 Malplaquet, 1709.
 Marston-moor, 1644.
 Minden, 1759.
 Mortimer's-cr. 1461.
 Muffelborough, 1547.
 Narva, 1700.
 Naseby, 1645.
 Newark, 1644.
 Newbury, Sept. 1643; again, Oct. 1644.
 Newcastle, 1640.
 Newport, 1600.
 Newt. Butlers, 1689.
 Nisbet, 1402.
 Normandy, 1450.
 Northampton, 1460.
 Ouerburn, July, 1388.
 Oudenard, 1708.
 Ourigues, Sp. 1139.
 Patay, April 1429.
 Pavia, in Italy, 1525.
 Pentland-hill, Scotl. Nov. 27, 1666.
 Perth, 1645.
 Philips-Norton, 1685.
 Pinkey, near Edinburgh, Sept. 1547.
 Plains of Abraham, Sept. 1759.
 Plattie, East-Indies, Feb. 5, 1757.
 Poitiers, 1356.
 Pontorfon, 1427.
 Preston, Aug. 1648; again, Nov. 1715.
 Preston-pans, 1745.
 Pultawa, June 1709.
 Quebec (near) 1760.
 Quintin, St. 1557.
 Ramilies, 1706.
 Rathmines, Irl. 1649.
 Rusbach, 1757.
 Rofs, Irl. 1643.
 Round-away-down, July and Sept. 1643.
 Rounton-heath, 1645.
 Sedgemoor, 1685.
 Selby, April 1644.
 Shatton, 1643.
 Shrewsbury, 1403.
 Solway-moofs, 1542.
 Spurs, Aug. 1513.
 Stamford, 1066; again, March 1470.
 Standard, the, at Northallerton, 1138.
 Steinkirk, 1692.
 Stoke, near Newark, June 6, 1487.
 Tangier, 1679.
 Taunton, 1645.
 Tewkesbury, 1471.
 Tirlmont, 1705.
 Tontou, March 1461.
 Tyber, banks of, 312.
 Verneuil, 1424.
 Wakefield, 1460; again, 1643.
 Warburg, 1760.
 Wigan, 1651.
 Winnedale, 1708.
 Worcester, 1651.

Bavaria became an electorate, 1258.

Bayonets first used by the French, 1693.

Beards, in fashion here in the 10th century; after the conquest they grew out of fashion; in the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, they were much in again.

Beaton, Cardinal, abp. of St. Andrews, murdered, 1546.

Beaufort, dukedom of, created 1682, name Somerset.

Bingham-priory, Norfolk, built, 1266.
 Birkhedde-priory, Cheshire, founded about 1189.
 Birth of children taxed, 1695.
 Bishops, translations of them, first instituted, 235; appointed by the people, 400; made barons, 1072; their precedence settled, 1075; deprived of sitting as judges in capital offences, 1388; the first that suffered death in England, 1405; the abp. of York had jurisdiction over all the Scotch bishops, 1466; six new ones instituted, 1530; elected by the king's *conseil d'elire*, 1535; held their seats during pleasure, 1547; form of consecration ordained, 1549; seven deprived for being married, 1554; several burnt for not changing their religion, 1555; fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559; expelled Scotland, 1639; twelve impeached and committed, 1641; whole order abolished, Oct. 9, 1646; nine restored, and eight new ones made, Oct. 25, 1660; regained their seats in parliament, Nov. 30, 1661; seven committed to the Tower, 1688; six suspended, 1689; deprived, 1690. See Episcopacy.
 Bishop's Auckland Palace, Durham, rebuilt, 1665.
 Bithynia, conquered by Cræsus, king of Lydia, 560; by Alexander, 332; bequeathed to the Romans 40 before Christ. From its ruins rose the Ottoman Turks, who made Prusa the seat of their empire, before they possessed Constantinople, 1327.
 Black act passed, 1722.
 Blackfriars-bridge began, 1760; opened, 1766; finished, 1770.
 Blackrent, Ireland, established, 1412.
 Blackwell-hall purchas'd by the city, 1397; factors incorpor. 1516.
 Blandford burnt down, June 4, 1731 (300 houses).
 Blandy, miss, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752.
 Blaney, Irish barony of, created 1621 (name Blaney).
 Blankets first made in England, 1340.
 Blantyre, Scots barony of, created 1606 (name Stewart).
 Blantyre-priory, Scotland, founded before 1296.
 Bliburgh-priory, Suffolk, founded about 1110.
 Blister plasters first made of cantharides, 60 before Christ.
 Blood seized the duke of Ormonde, with a design to hang him at Tyburn, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown out of the Tower, May 9, 1671.
 Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Servetus, a French physician, 1553. Cuspalpinus published an account of the general circulation, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.
 Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.
 Boadicea, at the head of the Britains, attacked the Romans, burnt London, massacred 70,000 of its inhabitants, but soon after being defeated by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.
 Boardwalks to the king's servants commenced, 1629.
 Boats, flat-bottomed, used by William I. at the Isle of Ely.
 Bodleian library, Oxford, founded, 1598.
 Boggewin's voyage performed, 1721.
 Bohemia, Christianity introduced there, 890; kingdom of, began 1086. See Hungary.
 Boleyn. See Ann.
 Bolingbroke, viscount, created 1711 (name St. John).
 Bolton-priory, in Craven, Yorkshire, founded, 1120.
 Bolton-castle, Yorkshire, built 1297, after eighteen years labour.
 Bolton, dukedom of, created 1689 (name Powlet).
 Bombay, given by the Portuguese to Charles II. with Tangiers in Africa, as a dowry with the infant, 1662; granted to the East-India company by William III. 1683. See Tangiers.
 Bombs, invented at Venlo, 1589; mortars some time after.
 Bones, art of softening them by a digester, found out, 1698.
 Bonner, bp. of London, born about 1512; deprived and committed, May 30, 1549; enlarged and restored, 1553; employed in persecuting the protestants, 1555; despised by all men, 1558; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.
 Book-keeping, Italian, introduced here, 1569.

Books, burning of, was a punishment amongst the Romans; the first supposed to be written in Job's time; a very large estate given for one on cosmography by king Alfred; were sold from £10 to £30 a-piece about 1400; the first printed one was the vulgate edition of the Bible, 1462. To their scarcity from the seventh to the eleventh century was chiefly owing the then universal ignorance. See Literature, Dedications, Gotham.

Boot, the, said to be invented before Homer.

Borough, English, supposed to have been universal in England before the conquest, and to have originated from very early times amongst the Tartars.

Borthwick, Scots barony of, created before 1430 (name Borthwick).

Boston, barony of, created 1761 (name Irby).

Boston, New-England, several killed by the 29th regiment, March 5, 1770; custom-house removed by parliament, June, 1774.

Botany, the study of, revived at Thuringe, 1565.

Bothal-castle, Northumb. standing in Henry II. reign.

Bothwell, earl, recommended by the nobility to queen Mary, as a husband, April 24, 1567; seized the queen near Edinburgh, and carried her to Dunbar the same month, where, it is said, he ravished her; he, however, obtained a pardon, and a divorce from his wife; married to Mary, May 15, following. Soon after, he fled to Denmark, where he was cast into prison and died, 1596.

Botolph's priory, Colchester, founded about 1109.

Bottle conjurer imposed on the credulous, March, 1749.

Boulogne, France, taken by Henry VIII. 1544; sold to Fr. 1550.

Bounties first granted on the exportation of corn, 1688.

Bourbon family settled on the throne of Spain, 1713.

Bourbon island, settled by the French, 1672.

Bourke, Irish viscount, created 1627 (name Bourke).

Bow, the invention of, ascribed to Apollo, and was first communicated to the early people of Crete; introduced into the Roman army 218 before Christ. See Bows.

Bowes-castle, Yorksh. built out of the ruins of a Roman fortress.

Bowling-greens are of English origin.

Bows and arrows introduced by William I. 1066; were in use, 1640. See Archery, Yew-trees, Bow.

Boxgrave priory, Suffex, founded in Henry I. time.

Boxing encouraged before the invention of iron or weapons.

Boyle of Marston, barony of, created 1711 (name Boyle).

Boyne, Irish viscount, created 1717 (name Hamilton).

Bracelets were originally military rewards.

Brackenthwaite, Cumberl. great mischief done by a water-spout, 1760.

Braddock, gen. killed at Du Quetac, July 9, 1755.

Bradenstoke-priory, Wilts. built 1076.

Bradsole-abbey, in Kent, founded, 1197.

Bramber-castle and church built before the conquest, 1066.

Branding, was burning in the hand originally, but Eliz. ordered it to be on the cheek. William III. ordered it on the thumb.

Brandon, Irish earldom, created 1758 (name Agar).

Brandon, dukedom of, created 1711 (name Hamilton).

Brazen-nose-college, Oxf. founded 1511 (20 fellows.)

Brazil, discovered by a Portuguese, 1500; settled, 1549; diamond mines discovered, 1720.

Bread introduced from Egypt; first assize of, made, 1251; first made of yeast by the English, about 1650.

Breadalbane, Scotch earldom of, created 1677 (name Campbell).

Breadplates, invented 937 before Christ.

Brecknock-castle built, 1080; priory built, 1100.

Breeches introduced here instead of trunk-hose, 1634.

Bechan law, or fines for murder, abolished in Ireland, 1604.

Bremen and Verden, gifted in George II. 1732.

Breth. marine hospital of, burnt, Dec. 1, 1776.

Brevities introduced about 1680.

Bridal parliament, first introd. here, 1534; lord ch. justice Thorpe hanged for Treason under Edw. III. See Sherburn.

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Bricks, the tower of Babel was built with them. See Buildings.
 Bridewell, the palace of king John, rebuilt, 1522.
 Bridgetown, Barbadoes, burnt, 1668; again, May 14, 1766.
 Bridgewater, dukedom of, created 1720 (name Egerton).
 Bridgewater-castle and bridge built in king John's reign.
 Bridgenorth and its castle built in the Heptarchy.
 Bridle and bit in use in the time of David.
 Brigantes. See England.
 Brighthelmstone block-house founded about 1539.
 Brinburn-priory, Northumberland, founded in Henry I. reign.
 Bristol, earldom of, created 1714 (name Hervey).
 Bristol, the suburbs of Redcliffe made part of it, 1247; city chartered, 1373, and made a distinct county; bishopric founded, 1532; divided into twelve wards, 1581; the city attempted to be fired, 1777.
 Britain first discovered to be an island, about 90; wrested from the Roman empire by Carausius, 289; recovered by Constantius, 296; Cadwalader the last king of Britain, died 688. See Engl. J. Caesar.
 British-berring-fishery instituted, 1750. See Herrings.
 Broad pieces coined into guineas, 1732.
 Brodie-castle, Arran isle, founded before 1306.
 Bromholme-priory, Norfolk, built, 1113.
 Bromley-college, Kent, erected in Charles II. reign.
 Brosely burning-well, Shropshire, broke out, 1711.
 Brothels allowed in London, 1162; suppressed, 1545; tolerated in France, 1280; Pope Sixtus erected one at Rome, and the Roman prostitutes paid him a weekly tax, 1471.
 Brougham-castle, Westmoreland, built by the Normans.
 Brownills. See Independents.
 Brownlow, barony of, created 1776 (name Cuth).
 Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315, and crowned at Dundalk; slain, 1318.
 Brudenell, barony of, created 1780 (name Brudenell).
 Brunswick, princess of, married, Jan. 16, 1764.
 Buccleugh, Scots dukedom of, created 1673 (name Scot).
 Buchan, Scots earldom of, created 1469 (name Erskine).
 Buckfastre-abbey, Devon, built before the conquest.
 Buckingham-castle, built, 918.
 Buckingham, duke of, beheaded at Sarum, Nov. 2, 1483.
 Buckingham, Edward duke of, beheaded, May 13, 1521.
 Buckingham, duke of, killed at Portsmouth by Felton, Aug. 1648.
 Buckingham-house settled on the queen, May 1775.
 Buckinghamshire, earldom of, created 1746 (name Hobart).
 Buckland-priory, Devon, built, 1266.
 Buckle. See Shoe.
 Budnazans, a sect, arose about 1584.
 Buenos Ayres founded, 1535, rebuilt, 1580. See Rio de la Plata.
 Bugden-palace, Huntingdonshire, built, 1480.
 Building with brick, first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; with stone, brought into England, 670; first brick buildings in England, about 886; introduced here generally by the earl of Arundel, 1600.
 Bulkeley, Irish viscount, created 1643 (name Bulkeley).
 Bull, golden, drawn up by the emperor Charles IV. 1356.
 Bull, the first, baited at Stamford, 1209.
 Bull-fights, succeeded the tournaments, 1560. See Tilts.
 Bungay, Suffolk, totally burnt, March 1, 1689.
 Burgh-castle, Staffordshire, built by the Romans.
 Burgundy, duke of, murdered by the Dauphin, for which he was disinherited, 1419. See Orleans, duke of.
 Burgundy, the dukedom of, erected, 890.
 Burial-places first consecrated, about 210; the first Christian one in Britain, 506; burying in churches introduced 750; vaults first introduced in chancels, about 1075.
 Burials taxed, 1605; again, 1783.
 Burnet, bishop of Sarum, born, 1613; died, 1715.
 Burnham-priory, Bucks, built, 1266.

Burning,

Burning. See Heresy, Branding.

Burning of the dead in practice 1225 before Christ.

Burrough-chapel, Somerset, standing in Alfred's reign.

Burton-abbey, Staffordshire, founded, 1004.

Bury-castle, Suffolk, built by Canute.

Burying in woollen ensted, 1678.

Bute, Scots earldom of, created 1703 (name Stewart).

Butley-priory, Suffolk, built, 1171.

Butter, the art of making, known in Solomon's time.

Byland-abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1134.

Byng, admiral, shot, March 14, 1757.

Byron of Rochdale, barony of, created 1643 (name Byron).

Byron, commodore, failed to go round the world, June 21, 1764; returned, May 9, 1766.

Bytham monastery, Berks, built, 1338.

Byzantium founded by Byzas. See Constantinople.

CABINET Council, first instituted, and called cabal, April, 1670.

Cade, Jack, killed by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.

Cadiz built by the Phœnicians, 1000 bef. Christ; taken by the earl of Essex, 1596; the new bridge fell, and 200 persons killed, 1779.

Cadogan of Oakley, barony, created, 1718 (name Cadogan).

Caerlaveroc-castle, Scotland, rebuilt, 1638.

Caernarvon-castle, began erecting about 1283.

Cahier, Irish barony of, created 1583 (name Butler).

Cainites, disciples of Valentin, appeared, 189;

Caithness, Scots earldom of, created 1556 (name Sinclair).

Caius college, Cambridge. See Gronville.

Calais, taken by Edward III. 1347; ceded to England, May, 1360; taken by the French, Dec. 1557.

Calcutta, 123 persons perished at, out of 146 who were confined in a dungeon by order of the nabob, May 19, 1755.

Calder-priory, Cumberland, built, 1134.

Caledonia, in America, settled 1699.

Calendar. See Style.

California taken possession of by Sir Francis Drake, 1578.

Caliss, empire of the, lost in that of the Turks.

Callico first imported by the East-India company, 1631; none printed here till 1676.

Calshot-castle, Hampshire, built by Henry VIII.

Cambray, famous league of, 1508.

Cambricks and lawns esteemed a great luxury in dress, 1580.

Cambridge-castle built, 1067; chancellor's court estab. by q. Eliz.

Camden, barony of, created 1765 (name Pratt).

Camera obscura, effect of, first observed about 1515.

Cameron, Dr. Archibald, hanged, 1753.

Campeachy-bay settled by the English logwood cutters, 1662.

Canada discovered, 1499; settled by the French, 1534; Quebec built, 1608; conquered by the Engl. 1759; ceded to them, 1763.

Canary islands discovered, 1403; conquered by the Spaniards, 1491.

Candia sold to the Venetians, 1194; taken by the Turks, 1669.

Candlelight introduced into churches, 274.

Candles of tallow, a great luxury, 1298.

Canicular year, the Egyptian, began, July 20, 1325 before Christ.

Canning, Elizabeth, amused the town, 1753.

Cannon. See Guns.

Canon law introduced into England, 1147; methodized by Gratian about 1151; pope Gregory's decretals published about 1230; the Clementine constitutions authenticated, 1317; the present canons promulgated, 1633.

Canonization, first made by papal authority, 993.

Canterbury made a bishopric, 598; St. Augustine's-abbey built, 605; archdeaconry erected, 798; governed by a preb. 780; a portcove, 956; provost, 1011; by two bailiffs, in Henry III. reign; by a mayor, 1448; city built, 912 before Christ; cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011; rebuilt and finished, 1038; castle built about

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1066; cathedral burnt again by accident, 1087; rebuilt, 1080; burnt again, Sept. 3, 1174; rebuilt after ten years labour, 1184; archbishop's great hall, built about 1210; west gate of the city built about 1387; bishopric made superior to York, 1073; deanery erected, 1542. See Augustine.

Canute, son and successor of Swenon, king of Denmark, invaded this country, 1015; chosen king at Southampton, 1016; on the death of Edmund, he took the crown, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; attacked Norway, and took possession of that crown, 1028; made Malcolm king of Scots do homage to him for Cumberland, 1031; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; and was succeeded by his second son Harold; his eldest son succeeded to the crown of Sweden and Norway, and his youngest, Hardicanute, to that of Denmark.

Cape-Breton settled by the English, 1591.

Cape de Verd isles first seen by the Portuguese, 1449; taken by the English, 1661.

Caps first worn, 1449.

Caradocus defeated in Wales, and carried in chains to Rome, 30.

Carbery, Irish barony of, created 1715 (name Evans).

Cardiff, barony of, created 1776 (name Stuart).

Cardigan-castle built, 1160.

Cardinals, title began to be used, 308; college of, founded, 817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat, and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; title of eminence given them, 1644. See Conclave.

Cards. See Piquet.

Carew-castle, Pembroke-sh. belonged to the princes of South Wales.

Carew, Sir Alexander, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1645.

Carhampton, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Luttrell).

Caribbee islands discovered, 1595.

Carillon first made at Alost in Flanders, 1487.

Carlbrook-castle rebuilt about 1610.

Carlisle-castle founded 1092, by William II. who rebuilt the city; bishopric founded out of York and Durh. and archdeaconry erected, 1133; priory fou. and cathed. built by Henry I. deanry fou. 1542.

Carlisle, earldom of, created 1661 (name Howard).

Carlow, Irish viscount, created 1776 (name Dawson).

Carolina discovered by a Spaniard, 1512; settled by the English, 1622; claimed by Charles II. who granted a charter, 1664; surrendered to the crown, 1728. See America, Charlestown.

Caroline, queen to George II. died, Nov. 20, 1737, aged 54;

Caroline, princess, her daughter, died, Dec. 1757.

Carp first brought into England, 1514.

Carrick, Irish earldom of, created 1748 (name Butler).

Carrieret, capt. set sail to go to the world, July 1766; ret. Feb. 1769.

Carthage, founded by the Tyrians, 1459; built by queen Dido, about 869; destroyed 104 before Christ.

Cartagena, Spain, built about 239 before Christ.

Carthaginian war, ceased 160 before Christ.

Carmel-monastery, Lancashire, founded, 1188.

Carving in marble, invented 772 before Christ.

Carysfort, Irish barony of, created 1752 (name Proby).

Cassel. See Armagh.

Cassia. See Purgatives.

Cassilis, Scots earldom of, created 1509 (name Kennedy).

Cassile, king of, murdered by his own brother, 1367, who seated himself on his throne; Henry IV. deposed, and his bro. cr. 1465.

Castlere-monastery, York-sh. founded, 1085.

Castlere-priory, Norfolk, built, 1090.

Castlerising-castle, Norfolk, built, 1204.

Castle-Rushin, in the Isle of Man, built about 960.

Castles, 1100 built in England, 1140; destroyed again, 1154.

Castlehaven, earl of, beheaded, 1631.

Castletown-castle, in the Isle of Man, built 960.

Catalans,

Catalans, settled in Greece, 1302.
 Cataline's conspiracy, 66; war, 63; killed, 62 before Christ.
 Catalonia, kingd. of, conq. by the Goths, 414; by the Saracens, 714; taken from the Moors, 800; united to Sp. 1492. See Spain.
 Catechism, short one, drawn up, and published, 1552.
 Cathcart, Scots barony of, created 1436 (name Cathcart).
 Catherine, queen to Henry V. died 1437. See Tudor.
 Catherine, Henry VIII. first wife, died, 1536, aged 60. See Arthur, Henry VIII.
 Catherine Howard, Henry VIII. fourth wife, beh. for adult. 1542.
 Catherine Par, Henry VIII. fifth wife, died, 1548.
 Catherine, Charles II. wife, died, Dec. 21, 1705.
 Catherine of Medicis, queen of Henry II. of France, born 1519; married, 1533; died, 1589.
 Catherine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475 (eight fellows).
 Catherine-hill chapel, Surrey, built before 1230.
 Catherlough, Irish earldom of, created 1763 (name Knight.)
 Catholics, the Romish Christians first so called, 38.
 Catholic king, the title of, first taken by Ferdin. of Arragon, 1492.
 Cato killed himself, 45 before Christ, aged 48.
 Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.
 Cavan, Irish earldom of, created 1647 (name Lambart).
 Ceaulin, succeeded his father, Kenric, as fifth king of Britain; crowned king of the West Saxons, 560; abdicated his crown, and died in banishment, 592, leaving Ethelbert, king of Kent, his successor in the monarchy.
 Cenfors first erected at Rome, 433 before Christ.
 Ceodwalla, king of the West Saxons, subdued the kingdom of Suffex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.
 Ceolred, son of Ethelred, 12th king, succeeded his cousin Kenred as 14th king of Britain, 708; killed in battle, 716; left no child, and succeeded by Ethelbald.
 Cerdic, a Saxon chieftain, arrived in Britain, 495; killed Nazanled, a British prince, with 5000 men, 508; succeeded Ella as third king of Britain, 514; crowned king of the West Saxons at Winton, where he resided, 531; died, 534; and was succeeded in Wessex and the monarchy, by his eldest son Kenric.
 Ceremonies in religious worship said to be instituted by Enos, son of Seth, who died 2864 before Christ, aged 905.
 Ceremonies, a master of, first appointed, 1603.
 Cerinthians, began to dogmatize, 99.
 Cervantes died, 1616, aged 79.
 Cesaria built by Augustus Cæsar, 7 before Christ.
 Ceylon disc. 1506; taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, 1656.
 Chain, the gold, worn by the judges in Egypt, many years bef. Xt.
 Chain-shot invented by admiral De Wit, 1666.
 Chalcedon, built by the Thracians 676 before Christ.
 Chambre, John a, the rebel, executed, 1488.
 Champion of England, office of, introduced, 1377.
 Chancery, court of, established, 605; present one by William I.
 Chandos, dukedom of, created 1719 (name Brydges).
 Chanting adopted by the church of Rome, about 620; brought into England by Austin the monk.
 Chantries, 2374, suppressed in England, 1548.
 Charing-cross, London, statue erected, 1678.
 Charious, the custom of fighting in, 1500 before Christ.
 Charities. Charitable corporation office established, 1708.
 For delivering married women at home, instituted, 1757.
 Dispensary for the relief of the infant poor, ditto, 1769.
 General ditto, for the poor, 1770.
 Medical-society, ditto, 1773.
 Westminster-dispensary, ditto, June 6, 1774.
 Misericordia, ditto, 1774.
 Dispensary for inoculation, ditto, 1775.
 Maritime-school, ditto, 1777. See Hospitals, Societies.
 Charity-schools instituted March 25, 1688.

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Charlemagne, king of France, by succession, 768 ; crowned king of Italy, 774 ; subdued Saxony, 785 ; emperor of the west, by conquest, 800 ; died first emperor of Germany, 813, aged 70.

Charlemon, Irish earldom of, created 1764 (name Caulfield).

Charles V. king of Spain, 1517 ; elected emperor of Germany, 1519 ; died in a monastery, 1558, aged 57. See Tunis.

Charles XII. of Sweden slain, 1718, aged 36.

Charles I. second son and successor of James I. born, 1600 ; arrived at Madrid to marry the infanta, March 7, 1623 ; succeeded his father on the throne, March 27, 1625 ; married Henrietta, daughter of France, about the same time ; crowned, Feb. 2, 1626 ; crowned at Edinburgh, summer, 1633 ; went to Scotland, August 1641 ; returned, November 25 following ; went to the House of Commons, and there demanded a surrender of five of their members, 1642 ; apprehensive of danger, he retired to York, and raised his standard, first at Nottingham, August 25, following ; quitted his army, travelled as a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newark, May 3, 1646, who confined him, and sold him to the parliament for 400,000*l*. August 8, following ; kept at Holmby, from whence he was carried off by force to the independent army by Joice, June 3, 1647 ; brought to Hampton-Court soon after, from whence he escaped, and fled to the Isle of Wight, November following, where he was made a prisoner in Carisbrook-castle, July 29, 1648 ; soon after he was set at liberty ; confined in Hurst-castle, Dec. 1, following ; removed to Windsor, Dec. 23, to St. James's-house, Jan. 19, 1649 ; tried the next day ; condemned the 27th ; and beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48. An interregnum followed this reign, till the restoration of Charles II. 1660. See Cromwell, Oliver.

Charles II. son of Charles I. born, May 29, 1630 ; made a general, 1645 ; retired to Paris, 1646 ; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648 ; on his father's death, took the title of king at the Hague ; proclaimed king by the Scots, 1649 ; treated with the Scots commissioners at Breda, March 1650 ; failed for Scotland, June 23, following ; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651 ; entered England with 18,000 men, Aug. 6 ; gave Cromwell battle at Worcester, and was defeated, Sept. 3 ; escaped in a peasant's habit, travelled about in disguise, took ship at Shoreham, and arrived in Normandy, October 22, following ; had a pension of 6000 *livres* a month settled on him by the king of Spain, 1657 ; applied to the English parliament, April 13, 1660 ; who agreed with his terms, and restored him ; he was proclaimed king, May 8 ; arrived at Dover the 26th ; and at Whitehall on his birth-day, the 29th, 1660 ; crowned, April 23, 1661 ; married Catherine, infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662 ; shut up the exchequer for want of money the same year ; received from France a pension of 100,000*l* a year, 1674 ; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1674 ; took away the charter of the city, 1683 ; died, Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54 ; and was succeeded by his brother James.

Charles-town, Boston, burnt by the royalists, June 17, 1775.

Charles town, South Carolina, taken, May 12, 1780.

Charter-house built, 1371 ; founded, 1611.

Charters to towns introd. into Italy about 1100. See Corporations.

Charts invented by a son of John king of Portugal.

Chatham, William earl of, born, 1708 ; died, May 11, 1778.

Chatham, earldom of, created 1776 (name Pitt).

Chatham-lock begun by queen Elizabeth ; chest established, 1538.

Chaucer born, 1328 ; died, 1400.

Cheaphide-crofs demolished, May 2, 1643.

Chedworth, barony of, created 1741 (name How).

Chelsea-college founded by James I. for theolog. disputations, 1607 ; converted by Charles II. to its present purpose, 1690.

Chelsea water-works incorporated, 1722.

Cheltenham mineral spring discovered, 1740.

Chemistry and distilling introd. into Europe by the Sp. Moors, 1130 ; they learnt it of the Africans, and these of the Egyptians.

Cherburg

Chetburg forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 8, 1758.
Cherokee chiefs, seven brought to England, 1730; three ditto, May 1762; three more, 1766.
Cherries, pears, and grapes, introduced into England, 1550.
Chertsey-abbey founded, 664.
Chefs, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.
Chester, once a Roman colony; cathedral founded, 600; St. John's church founded, 689; water-tower built, 1322; earldom of, annexed to the crown, 1237; erected into a principality, 1398; bishopric and deanry founded, 1541; annexed to the province of York, 1542; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to parliament, 1543; deprived of its privileges, Sept. 17, 1659; the custom of the Dutton family riding in procession with the fiddlers of the county at Chester fair, took its rise in the reign of Richard I.
Chesterfield, earldom of, created 1628 (name Stanhope).
Chetwynd, Irish viscount, created 1717 (name Chetwynd).
Chiaro-obscuro, art of painting in, first used, 1500.
Chichester built by Cissa; bishopric founded in the Isle of Selsey, 681; removed to Chichester, 1071; cathedral built, and deanry erected, 1115; archdeaconry erected, 1120.
Chilham-castle, Kent, the seat of king Lucius, 182.
Chimnies not known, 1200; tax granted, 1662; 2s. each, 1689.
China, Dresden, invented by Botticher a German, 1702.
China, monarchy of, commenced under Fohi, 2147 before Christ; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads; the first dynasty, when prince Yu reigned, 1324 before Christ; before this time the Chinese chronology is imperfect; literature there revived, and the art of printing invented, 206 before Christ; the first history of China was published by Semathan, 97 before Christ; the country conquered by the Eastern Tartars, when the emperor and his family killed themselves, 1644; an attempt to establish Christianity there by the Jesuits, about 1640; the missionaries expelled, 1724.
Chisbury-fort, Wilts, built by Cissa, 542.
Chivalry, a court of, held for a trial by combat, between lord Rea and David Ramsay, 1623, though it did not end in an actual engagement: it was always after the lie direct given; another, 1631; another, 1732; another, 1741. See **Combats**.
Chocolate first brought from Mexico by the Spaniards, 1520.
Cholmondeley, earldom of, created 1706 (name Cholmondeley).
Chorusses invented at Athens, 508 before Christ.
Christ. See **Jesus**.
Christ-college, Cambridge, founded, 1505 (15 fellows).
Christ-church-college, Oxf. founded, 1532 (101 fellows).
Christian, name of, first given to the disciples at Antioch, 40.
Christianity carried into Spain, 36; supposed to be first established in Britain, 60; by public authority, 181; began in France, 496; established among the Russians, 989.
Christmas established about 68.
Christmas-day ordered to be a fast, 1644.
Churches, consecration of, instituted, 153; scripture texts first printed on the walls of, 461; dedication of, introduced, 483; first Christian one built at Babingley, Norfolk, 638; the Latin and Greek churches united about 1004; fifty new ones ordered by parliament, 1710.
Churchill, Charles, born, 1731, died, 1764.
Church-music introduced into worship about 350; the choral service introduced into England before 677.
Church-service changed through England, from the use of St. Paul to that of Sarum, 1415; ordered to be performed in English, 1559.
Churchwardens and overseers first appointed, 1127.
Church-yards. See **Burial**.
Cibber, Mrs. the actress, died, 1766, aged 57.
Cicero, born, 107, killed, 43 before Christ.
Cicisbei, first introduced at Genoa.

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Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Christ.

Cinque-ports, the, vested in barons, 1078, first received their privileges, 1216. They were originally five; Winchelsea and Rye have since been added.

Circuits, the six justiciary, established, 1176.

Circumcision instituted, 1897 before Christ, when Abraham was 99, and Ishmael 13 years old; the feast of, first observed, 487.

Circus, the great one at Rome, built 605 before Christ.

Cirencester-abbey founded, 1117.

Cissa, king of Sussex, succeeded his father Ella, 514; died, 590.

Cities first incorporated, 1201.

Clanbrassil, Irish earldom of, created 1756 (name Hamilton).

Clanricarde, Irish earldom of, created 1543 (name De Burgh).

Clanwilliam, Irish earldom of, created 1766 (name Meade).

Clarehall, Cambridge, founded 1326 (17 fellows).

Clarence, duke of, regent of France, son to Henry IV. slain at the battle of Beaugé, April 3, 1421.

Clarence, d. of, bro. to Edw. IV. put to death priv. 1478, aged 27.

Clarendon, earldom of, created 1776 (name Villiers).

Clarendon, the parliament of, 1164.

Clarendon printing-house, Oxford, founded 1711.

Claudius Cæsar, landed in Britain, August, 43.

Cleaveland, archdeaconry of, erected about 1170.

Clement's Inn, London, established, 1478.

Clerbury-castle, Shropshire, built under Henry II.

Clergy compelled to a vow of celibacy about 1073; abridged of their power, 1164; again, 1275; ordered to take up arms, 1368; gave up their right of taxing themselves, 1665. See Gown and Cassock, Band, Laitie.

Clergy, benefit of, took place, 1351; first taken away, 1488; generally taken away, 1531.

Clerkenwell monast. St. John's, built, 1098; destr. by fire, 1381.

Clermont, Irish earldom of, created 1777 (name Fottescue).

Clerke-abbey, Somersetshire, founded, 1198.

Clifden, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Agar).

Clifton, barony of, created 1698 (name Bligh).

Clifford, barony of, created 1299 (name Southwell).

Clifford of Chudleigh, barony of, created 1672 (name Clifford).

Clithero-castle, Lancashire, built about 1178.

Clive, Irish barony of, created 1762 (name Clive).

Clork, the, a dress of great antiquity.

Clocks, called water-clocks, first used in Rome, 158 before Christ; clocks and dials set up in churches, 613; clocks made to strike about 801; a striking clock in Westminster, 1288; clocks with pendulums, &c. invented about 1662; repeating clocks and watches invented, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were very general. See Watches.

Clonmore, Irish barony of, created 1776 (name Howard).

Cloth manufacture first established by Edward I. cloth, coarse, first made at Kendal, 1390.

Clover brought to England by R. Weston of Sutton-place, Guildford.

Clun-castle, Salop, built, 1140.

Clunokvaur-abbey, Caernarvonshire, built, 1616.

Coaches, a French invention, first used in England, 1155; an act passed to prevent men from riding in coaches, as effeminate, 1601; began to ply in London, 1626; act for licensing hackney coaches, passed, 1693. See Wheels.

Coalheavers hanged for rioting, July, 1768.

Coal-mines discovered at Newcastle, about 1300.

Coalmeter's office, Westm. erected, 1746; in London, 1767.

Coals first used in London in the reign of Edward I. who forbade the use of them, 1273; first brought from Newcastle, 1381.

Coats. See Dress.

Cockermouth castle, built in William I. reign.

Cockerland-abbey, Lancashire, built, 1200.

Cock-fighting instituted 476 before Christ.

Cock-lane

Cock-lane ghost, affair of, 1762.
Cocklepark-tower, Northumberland, standing before 1300.
Codex of Justinian, published 529.
Coffee, introduced into Arabia-Felix, 1454; became known at Constantinople, 1554; brought to Marseilles, 1644; the art of making it introduced at London, and the first coffee-house opened, 1653; a duty of 4d. per gallon laid on all that was sold, 1660; its culture first encour. in the plantations, 1732. See Coffee-houses.
Coffee-houses ordered to be shut up, 1675. See Coffee.
Coif, the serjeant's, introduced before 1259.
Coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; of gold and silver in Scotland, 211; the first sterling coined, 1216. Before this time rents were paid in kind. Milling the coin introduced, 1664; copper coin first made current here, 1672; a re-coinage of all the light gold, and ordered to pass by weight, June 4, 1774. See Gold, Guineas, Money.
Coiners first punished, 1107.
Coining, the die at present used for, invented, 1617; received into England, 1620. See Coin.
Coity-castle, Glamorgan-shire, erected before 1091.
Colchester, once a Roman colony, built 125 before Christ; castle built, 921; archdeaconry erected before 1132. See Baize.
Cold Norton priory, Oxfordshire, built, 1160.
Coleman, secretary to the duke of York, executed, 1678.
Coleraine, Irish barony of, created 1762 (name Hanger).
Collars of SS. introduced, 1407.
College, Stephen, the protestant joiner, hanged, 1681.
College of Physicians, London, incorporated by Henry VIII. ditto, at Edinburgh, 1682.
Colossus of Rhodes, thrown down, 224 before Christ.
Colville, Scots barony of, created 1609 (name Colville).
Combats, judicial, first appointed in Gaul, about 500; the first decision by, in England, 1096, brought in by William I. It is law at present, but has been discontinued since 1638. See Chivalry.
Combe-abbey, Warwickshire, built, 1150.
Combermere-abbey, Cheshire, built, 1134.
Comedy, the first acted at Athens, 562 before Christ; those of Terence, first acted 154 before Christ; the first regular one performed in England, 1551.
Comets appeared in 1104, 1107, 1110, 1256, 1315, 1337, 1371, 1401, 1577, 1618, 1647, 1652, 1661, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, two 1680, 1682, 1744, 1769, 1770. The first was discovered and described by Nicephorus before 1350; the true orbits of comets demonstrated by Doetsel, 1680.
Commandments, the, given to Moses, 1494 before Christ.
Commissioners of sewers first appointed, 1425.
Commode, a head-dress, introduced, 1687.
Common law. See Alfred.
Common-pleas, court of, established by William I. settled in Westminster-hall, 1215. See Courts of Justice.
Common-prayer published in English, 1548.
Companies, the twelve, first formed in London in Richard I. reign; skinners incorporated, 1327; goldsmiths, 1327; mercers, 1393; haberdashers, 1407; grocers, 1429; vintners, 1437; drapers, 1439; ironmongers, 1464; merchant-tailors, 1466; clothworkers, 1482; fishmongers, 1536; salters, 1558.
Compass, seaman's, invented, 1229; first exhibited, 1260; improved, 1302; its declination discovered, 1538.
Compasses, mathemat. invent. by a neph. of Dædalus. See Statuary.
Concerts, public ones in London, took their rise from a musical club, at the house of one Britton, a small-coal man in Clerkenwell, in Handel's time.
Conclave for the elect. of pop s, establ. at the council of Lyons, 1274.
Concordia, New-Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1618.
Concubines allowed the clergy, 1206; denied christ, burial, 1225.
Conference at Hampton-court, Jan. 1604; at the Savoy, Mar. 1661.

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Confirmation took place in the time of Tertullian.
 Confession, auricular, introduced, 1204.
 Congo, kingdom of, discovered, 1484.
 Congregationalists, the same as Independents.
 Congreve, William, born, 1672, died, 1729.
 Conjunction of the sun and moon, and all the planets in **Libra**,
 Sept. 1186; of Saturn and Jupiter, 1394.
 Comic sessions, the first idea of, took place about 242.
 Coningsburg-castle, Yorkshiro, flourished in 489.
 Connecticut colony established by charter, 1662.
 Conscience, courts of, first appointed, 1517.
 Consecration of bishops, the form ordained, 1549.
 Conservators of public liberties chosen from the barons, 1215. Con-
 servators of the peace first appointed, 1344. This was the first
 institution of justices.

Conspiracies.

Of the Norman barons,	1074.	Of the disciples of Wisbart,	1547.
Of prince Robert,	1076.	Against the d. of Somerset,	1549.
Of the Norman barons,	1086.	Of lady Jane Grey,	1553.
Of Mortimer, and others,	1155.	Of q. Eliz. against Mary,	1559.
Against Thomas a Becket,	1170.	Against the d. of Guise,	1560.
Of young Henry,	1173.	Of Mary, q. of Scots, &c.	1565.
Of the barons,	1233.	Of lord Darnley, &c.	1566.
Of ditto, ag. Gaveston,	1312.	Of Mary, q. of Scots, &c.	1567.
Of ditto, ag. the Spencers,	1321.	Of the Scots,	1567.
Of the queen, and others,	1325.	Of the duke of Norfolk,	1569.
Of the queen, &c.	1329.	Ditto,	1551.
Against the king of Castile,	1367.	Against the Huguenots,	1572.
Of the barons,	1386.	Against queen Elizabeth,	1584.
Of the d. of Gloucester, &c.	1388.	Parry's,	1582.
Of Gloucester,	1397.	Wotton's,	1586.
Of the duke of Lancaster,	1399.	Babington's,	1586.
Of the earl of Northumberl.	1403.	Another,	1594.
Against the d. of Burgundy,	1415.	Gimpowder,	1604.
Of the duke of York,	1452.	Roger Moore's, in Irel.	1641.
Of the earl of Warwick,	1466.	Royalists ag. Cromwell,	1648.
Of the queen, &c.	1477.	Duke of Monmouth's	1685.
Of the d. of Gloucester,	1483.	One in Ireland disc. June 1,	1663.
Against Richard III.	1483.	The fanatics in the North,	1664.
Of the earl of Richmond,	1485.	Of Sir G. Berkeley, &c.	1696.
Of Simnel ag. Hen. VII.	1487.	Laver's ag. George I.	1722.
In favour of Warbeck,	1493.	See Rebellion, Cataline.	

Constable, lord-high, the office hereditary till 1521; since which it
 has been discontinued, except at coronations.

Constantinople founded, 658 before Christ; besieged and destroyed,
 193; received its present name, 324; had first an emperor, 1268;
 taken from the Greeks by Mahomet II. This put an end to the
 Eastern empire, which began with the reign of Arcadius, 395,
 and continued 1055 years, 1453. The emperors of Constantinople
 are the successors of Bajazet. A fire that destroyed 12000 houses
 and 7000 persons, Sept. 27. 1729; one that burnt 7000 houses,
 June 19, 1782; another that destroyed 20,000 houses, Aug. 22,
 1782. See Bithynia, Ottoman empire, Earthquake.

Consuls first made at Rome, 507 before Christ; abolished, 476.

Conventicles, act passed against them, 1661.

Conveyance, the oldest we have any account of is in Genesis xxiii.

Convocation, the houses of, first met in Edward I. reign; done no
 business since 1716; controversy with the lower house of, 1721.

Conyngham, Irish earldom of, created 1780 (name Conyngham).

Cook, captain, sailed July 30, 1768, to go round the world; re-
 turned, Aug. 1771; again, to explore the Southern hemisphere,
 July 13, 1772; returned July 29, 1775; killed by some savages
 on another voyage, 1779; ship returned, 1780.

Copenhagen

Copenhagen burnt, 1728; 77 streets were destroyed.
Copes instituted, 256.
Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1340; in France, 1581; the first legal in England, 1609.
Copy-right. See Literary property.
Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up, 1489 before Christ.
Corfe-castle, Dorsetshire, built before 1066.
Corinth formed into a state, 1184; destr. by the Rom. 146 bef. Xt.
Corinthian order invented about 540 before Christ.
Cork, in Ireland, built 1170.
Cork, Irish earldom of, created 1620 (name Boyle).
Corn, first permission to export it, 1437.
Cornish lang. generally spoken in Cornw. 1698; totally lost, 1772.
Cornwall, archdeaconry of, created before 1098.
Cornwallis, earldom of, created 1753 (name Cornwallis).
Coronation. The first crowned by the hands of a bishop, was Leo, emperor of the East, 457; oath first taken by Ethelred II. 979; that now used, 1377; altered, 1689. First coronation sermon, 1041. See Scotland.
Coroners were officers of the realm, 925.
Coronets: viscounts first received them from Henry VIII; barons from Charles II.
Corporations invented and introduced by Numa, amongst the Romans. See Charters.
Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded 1516 (20 fellows). For that at Cambridge, see Bennet.
Corfica dependent on Genoa till 1730; became free, 1733; elected Theodore king, 1736; ceded to France by Genoa, 1770; sold to Germany for about 150,000l. 1781.
Cottonian library settled for public benefit, 1701.
Council, solemn one at Jerusalem, 48; of Antioch, 269; at Arles, 314; at Rome, 649. Eastern general ones: 1st, of Nice, 325; 2d, of Constantinople, 381; 3d, of Ephesus, 431; 4th, of Chalcedon, 451; 5th, of Constantinople, 553; 6th, of ditto, 600. Western general: 1st, Lateran, 1122; 2d, ditto, 1139; 3d, ditto, 1175; 4th, ditto, 1215; 5th, ditto, 1517; 1st, of Lyons, 1255; 2d, ditto, 1274; of Vienna, 1311; of Pisa, 1409; of Constance, 1414; of Basil, 1431; of Florence, 1439; of Trent, 1545.
Count Palatine, a title first given to university professors by Charles IV. emperor of Germany.
Counties first sent members to parliament, 1258.
Country-dances are of English origin.
County-courts established, 896.
Courcy, Irish barony, created before 1583 (name De Courcy).
Courcy. See De Courcy.
Couriers, or expresses, first established by Cyrus in Persia.
Courtenay, viscount, created 1762 (name Courtenay).
Courtown, Irish earldom of, created 1762 (name Stopford).
Courts of justice, the four in England, took their rise from a court established in the palace of William the Conqueror.
Covent-Garden begun by the earl of Bedford, 1633.
Covenant, a convention of the Scots for maintaining their religion, 1638; another between England and Scotland, 1643.
Coventry, earldom of, created 1697 (name Coventry).
Coventry bishopric founded, 656; abbey founded, 1043; lady Godiva rode naked through the town, 1057.
Coventry act passed, 1670.
Coverham-abbey, Yorkshire, built about 1200.
Cowes-castle, Isle of Wight, built 1540.
Cowley the poet, born, 1618, died, 1667.
Cowling-castle, Kent, built about 1401.
Cowper, earldom of, created 1717 (name Cowper).
Cranborn priory, Dorsetshire, founded, 980.
Cranmer, archbishop, burnt, March 21, 1557.
Cranston, Scots barony of, created 1611 (name Cranston).
Craven, barony of, created 1665 (name Craven).

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Crawford, Scots earldom of, created 1368 (name Crawford).
 Crayons, art of fixing them, discovered, 1748.
 Creak-priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
 Creation of the world, Oct. 13, 4004 before Christ.
 Credit, public, so low, that debentures were at 50 per cent. disc. 1669.
 Crediton, Devon, an archbishopric till about 1050.
 Creed, the Lord's prayer, and commandments, translated into the Saxon language by order of Alfred, 761.
 Crete, was little known till the reign of Minos, 1432; was a branch of the Roman empire, 62 before Christ; taken by the Saracens, 812; became the property of the Venetians, 1204; and from thence was taken by the Turks, 1669.
 Crickath-cattle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1200.
 Cricklade, disfranchised for bribery, 1782.
 Crisp, Edward, esq; of Bury, cut and mangled, 1729.
 Croisade, or holy war, 1095; a second croisade, 1145; a third, 1190; a fourth, 1204; a fifth, against Egypt, 1248; the last, against Tunis, 1270.
 Cromwell, Oliver, born April 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1643; made lord-lieutenant, and went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649, which he almost subdued; returned, May 1650; made general of the army, June 21 following; made protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; elected king, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died, Sept. 1658; leaving his son Richard his successor; his carcass hung up at Tyburn, Dec. 2, 1660.
 Cromwell, Richard, proclaimed protector on the death of his father, Sept. 3, 1658; deposed, April 22, 1659; died in England, July 13, 1712, aged 85.
 Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off for forgery, 1731.
 Crose, the sign of, first used by Christians, about 110; that of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326.
 Crown, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin I. 616 before Christ; first used in England, 872; the triple one, or *tiara*, first worn by pope Urban V. 1364; before, the popes wore only one with two circles. Hormisdas was the first pope that put a crown to it at all, about 553; Boniface VIII. added the second, 1303.
 Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759.
 Croxton-abbey, Staffordshire, built 1180.
 Crozland-abbey, Lincolnsh. founded, 718; destr. 867; rebuilt, 945.
 Cry, Irish, which alarmed all England, 1688.
 Cuba, island of, discovered, 1494; settled, 1511.
 Cucumbers. See Melons.
 Cullen, Irish viscount, created 1642 (name Cockaine).
 Cumberland, Wm. duke of, died Sept. 30, 1765, aged 45.
 Cummer-abbey, Merionethshire, built, 1200.
 Cup, sacramental, restored to the laity, 1547.
 Curfew bell established, 1068; abolished, 1100.
 Currant trees first brought into England, 1533.
 Custom-house, London, first built, 1559; present one, 1718.
 Customs on exports and imports first collected in England, about 979; first granted, 1274.
 Cutters, weavers, hanged for rioting, Dec. 1769.
 Cyprus, subject to the Greeks, from 716 till 1191, when it was taken by Richard I. of England; taken by the Venetians, 1473; by the Turks, 1571.
 Cyrus took Babylon, 544; died 529 before Christ.

DACRE, barony of, created 1297 (name Barret).

Dacre-castle, Cumberland, built before 925.

Dalhousie, Scotch earldom of, created 1633 (name Bruce).

Damien. See Louis XV.

Dancing invented by the Curetes, 1534 before Christ.

Danegelt, a land tax, established by Ethelred II. 1002; abolished by Stephen, 1136.

Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished

perished by shipwreck. They landed on Shepy-Island, 832; again, in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again, at Charmouth, Dorsetshire, from 35 ships, and stood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf at Okely, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland, and seized York, 867; defeated Ethelred, and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprized Warham-castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 120 of their ships wrecked at Swanwich, Dorsetshire, 877; 1205 of them killed by Osun, earl of Devon, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Apuldore, by Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesey, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; fresh invasions by them near Bristol, and in Kent, and had 24,000l. given them to depart, 998; numbers of them massacred by order of Ethelred II. Nov. 13, 1002; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders, joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but bribed by William I. quitted it, 1074.

Dangerfield, whipped, and his eye struck out for a libel, 1685.

Daniel, cast into the den of lions, 538; from a vision predicted the Persian empire under Alexander, 534 before Christ.

Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.

Darlington-castle, Devon, built, 1123.

Darlington, earldom of, created 1754 (name Vane).

Darnley, lord, great grandson of Henry VII. born 1547; married Mary queen of Scots, 1565, and took the title of king Henry; headed the assassins of David Rizzio, 1566; murdered, Feb. 10, 1567. See Mary queen of Scots.

Dartley, Irish earldom of, created 1725 (name Bligh).

Dartford-priory, Kent, founded, 1372.

Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1355.

Dartmouth, earldom of, created 1711 (name Legge).

Dartrey, Irish barony, created 1770 (name Dawson).

David succeeded Saul on the throne of Israel, 1055; married Bathsheba, 1035; died 1015 before Christ, aged 70.

David, St. alive 577.

Dauphiny, ceded by the Dauphin of Viennois, 1343; annexed to the crown of France, 1349.

Davington nunnery, Kent, built, 1153.

Davis's Streights discovered, 1585.

Deal-castle, built by Henry VIII.

Dearth, 1094; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for as much as 6l. now, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another, 1251; another, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, and the poor forced to eat horse-flesh and dogs, 1316; another great one, owing to the rains, with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348, and 1353; again, when bread was made in many places of fern roots and ivy berries, 1438.

Death, sudden, considered in France as a mark of infamy, and proof of damnation, 1280.

Debenham, Suffolk, burnt, (38 houses) March, 1744.

De Courcy, the privilege of standing covered before the kings of Engl. at their first audience, granted to that family by John, 1203.

Decemviri, creation of, 450 before Christ.

Dedications to books, contrived, to get money, about 1600.

Defender of the faith. See Henry VIII.

Degrees, academical, first introduced in the university of Paris before 1215. See Doctor.

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Delawar, earldom of, created 1761 (name West).
 Deloraine, Scots earldom of, created 1706 (name Scott).
 Delphus, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.
 Deluge, general, threatened in the year of the world, 1536; began, 1636, i. e. 2348 before Christ, Noah being then about 600 years old. He was in it 377 days.
 Deluge of Ogyges, 1796 before Christ; deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly, about 1494 before Christ.
 De Montant, Irish barony of, created 1776 (name Maude).
 Demosthenes poisoned himself 313 before Christ, aged 60.
 Denbigh-castle built, 1280; abbey built, 1330.
 Denbigh, earldom of, created 1522 (name Fielding).
 Denmark, Christian VII. king of, visited England, 1768.
 Denmark, Matilda, queen of, sister to George III. of England, died at Zell, May 10, 1775, aged 23.
 Denmark, prince George of, husband to queen Anne, visited England, 1669; died Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55. See Queen Anne.
 Denmark, its first king reigned, 714; embraced Christianity, 940, and bps. first appointed; united with the crown of Norway, 1412, and with Sweden, 1497; separated from Sweden, when Gustavus Vasa was elected king, 1528; crown of, made hereditary and absolute, 1660; revolut. of, Jan. 1772. See Norway, Copenhagen.
 Derby, earldom of, created 1485 (name Stanley).
 Derby, James, earl of, beheaded at Bolton, 1651.
 Derwentwater, earl of, beheaded, Feb. 1716.
 Desart, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Cuffe).
 Desmond, Thomas, earl of, beheaded in Ireland, 1468.
 Desmond, Irish earldom of, created 1622 (name Fielding).
 De Vesey, Irish viscount, created 1776 (name Vesey).
 Devizes-castle, built, 1136.
 Devonshire, dukedom of, created 1694 (name Cavendish).
 Dials. See Sun-dials, Clocks.
 Diamond, the first, cut at Bruger, 1489.
 Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt by the Amazons, about 1182; again, by Erostratus, 356 bef. Xt. again by the Goths, about 256.
 Dice invented about the time of the Trojan war.
 Dictator, the first, at Rome, 497 before Christ.
 Dieppe, laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.
 Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged, 1606.
 Digby, barony of, created 1765 (name Digby).
 Dinevor, barony of, created 1780 (name Talbot).
 Dionisius, St. priory, Hants, built about 1124.
 Dispensations first granted by the pope, 1200.
 Dispensing power of the crown exerted by James II. 1686; reassumed, to lay an embargo on corn, 1767.
 Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571; bill for relief of, passed the house of commons, May 8, 1772, but rejected by the lords.
 Distaff, the art of spinning with it, first taught to English women by Bonavisa, an Italian, 1505.
 Distilling. See Chemistry.
 Divorce, the first in Rome was 229 before Christ.
 Doctor, the degree of, first given in England, 1207; in music, first given in our universities, 1463.
 Dodd, rev. Dr. hanged June 27, 1777.
 Doddington Indiaman wrecked, 1755; 247 perished.
 Dolwyddelan-castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 500.
 Domingo, St. discovered by Columbus, 1492.
 Dominica discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
 Don, the title of, first taken by the kings of Sp. in the 8th century.
 Donatists, arose under Donatus, 311.
 Doncaster, earldom of, created 1662 (name Scot).
 Donegall, Irish earldom of, created 1647 (name Chichester).
 Doneraile, Irish barony of, created 1776 (name Scutleger).
 Donellan, capt. hanged, April 2, 1781.
 Doomsday-book, began 1080; finished, 1086.

Dorchester cathedral first built, 636.
 Dorisslaus, Dr. murdered at the Hague, 1649.
 Dormer, barony of, created 1615 (name Dormer).
 Dorset, dukedom of, created 1720 (name Sackville).
 Dort, sea broke in at, and drowned 100,000 people, 1446.
 Douglas, earl, stabbed by James II. of Scotland, 1452.
 Dover castle, built by Julius Cæsar; the tower of, built, 47; old church dedicated, 156; priory built, 1130; pier built, 1539.
 Dover, dukedom of, created 1708 (name Douglas).
 Dower, or the wife's thirds, a Danish custom.
 Downe, Irish viscount, created 1680 (name Dawney).
 Drake, Sir Francis, set sail for his voyage round the world, 1577.
 Dress. Particoloured coats were worn here in Henry I. reign; cloths of gold and silver worn, 1376; none permitted to wear silks or furs in Scotland but persons of rank, 1429. See Ruffs, Breeches, Perukes, Hats, Shoes, Band.
 Drogheda, Irish earldom of, created 1661 (name Moor).
 Druids, the, were cruelly burnt and destroyed in the Isle of Anglesey, the Roman governor, 60.
 Dryden, the poet, born, 1631, died, 1700.
 Dublin city, wall built, about 838; stormed by Dermot, 1171; its first charter granted, 1173; castle built, 1220; mayor of, first made from a provost, 1407; mayor honoured with the title of Lord, 1665; parliament-house begun, 1729; finished, 1739. See Armagh, Hospital, Universities.
 Ducie, barony of, created 1763 (name Morton).
 Dudley, Edmund, and Empson, ministers to Hen. VII. beh. 1510.
 Dudley, lord Guildford, married lady Jane Grey, 1553; beheaded with her, Feb. 12, 1554.
 Dudley and Ward, viscount, title of, created 1763 (name Ward).
 Dudley-castle, built about 700; priory founded, 1161.
 Duelling introduced into England, 1587.
 Duke, title of, first given in England, 1336;
 Dulwich-college, founded by Alleyn the player, 1619.
 Dumfries, Scots earldom of, created 1633 (name Macdonald).
 Dunbar, built 1187 before Christ.
 Dunblain, Scots viscount, created 1673 (name Osborne).
 Dundonald, Scots earldom of, created 1669 (name Cochran).
 Dungannon, Irish viscount, created 1766 (name Trevor).
 Dunkirk taken by the English, 1658; sold to the French, 1662; delivered up to England, to be demolished, July 7, 1712; the bastion, &c. destroyed, 1763 and 1764.
 Dunmore, Scots earldom of, created 1686 (name Murray).
 Dunmow priory, in Essex, built, 1110.
 Dunnington-castle, Berks, built, before Edward II.
 Dunoon-castle, Scotland, possessed by the English, 1334.
 Dunstable priory founded, 1132.
 Dunstaffnage-castle, Scotland, built before 1307.
 Dunstanborough-castle, Northumberland, the seat of one of Henry II. sons; priory founded, 1280.
 Durham bishopric first founded, 635; removed from Lindisfarne to Durham, 1000; monastery built, 1073; first cathedral founded, and archdeaconry erected, 995; present cathedral began building, 1093; finished, 1242; deanry founded, 1541; made a county palatine, 1552; town incorporated, 1576; act passed to enable the city and county to send members to parliament, 1672.
 Dying is said to be the invention of the Tyrians; introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1667.
 Dynast, or family reign of the shepherd kings; the 17th began, 1827; the 18th, 1724; the 19th, 1376, which lasted 194 years; the 21st Egyptian of the Tanites began, 1003; the 22d of the Bubastites began, 874; 23d, 825; 24th, 781; 25th, Ethiopian, 737; 26th, of the Saites, 693 before Christ. See China.
 Dysert, Scots earldom of, created 1646 (name Talmash).

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EARL Marshal, the first, 1383, in the duke of Norfolk; given to the Howards, 1483.

Earl, the dignity of, first given in Eng. to Alfred, afterw. king of Eng.

Earth, proved to be flatted towards the poles, 1737.

Earthen vessels invented, 1715 before Christ; earthen-ware invented in Italy, 1310.

Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned twelve cities, 17; one that swallowed up Nicomedia and several neighbouring cities, 120; one in Macedonia that swallowed up a hundred and fifty cities, 357; terrible one, with an inundation, 50,000 persons were drowned at Alexandria, July 1, 365; one which swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; one swallowed up several villages in the neighbourhood of Cybira, 417; one swallowed up several cities in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, that overthrew its walls and seventeen towers, Sept. 17, 446; one that almost destroyed the city of Antioch, Sept. 14, 458; one at Constantinople, that lasted forty days, and overturned several edifices, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and several other cities, 526 4; another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, that overthrew many houses, 557; one that shook France, Germany, and Italy, and threw down St. Paul's at Rome, April 801; one throughout all England, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one in December, 1116; one in Sept. 1120; one, when flames of fire burst out of the earth, Aug. 2, 1134; one that swallowed up the city of Catania, and more than 15,000 souls, 1137; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln and others, 1185; a dreadful one, Feb. 14, 1328; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Albans, 1250; general one, that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glastonbury, 1274; the greatest in England, Nov. 14, 1328; several churches thrown down by one, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, Sept. 28, 1426; another, 1661; the city of Catania destroyed by one, with the loss of 60,000 inhabitants, 1682; in many parts of England, 1683; one in 1692; one in England, France, and Germany; 100,000 perished by it in Sicily, and the chief town in Jamaica was destroyed, Sept. 1693; one at China, when near 400,000 persons were lost, 1699; one at Rome, 1703; one at China, 1718; one at Chili that destroyed the kingdom, 1730; one in China that destroyed four provinces, July 29, 1731; one in the beginning of this century that laid waste the whole country of Peru in a quarter of an hour, 300 leagues long and 90 wide; one at Naples, March 20, 1732, when 2000 persons were destroyed; one in Ireland that destroyed a hundred houses and five churches, August 1734; one that swallowed Lima and Callao in Peru, Oct. 28, 1746; two in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750; one that destroyed 4000 persons at Philippoli in Romania, Feb. 1750; one at Adrianople that destr. 200 mosques and great part of the city, 1752; one in the Morea which swallowed up many villages, July 15, 1754; one at Constantinople, Grand Cairo, &c. which destroyed two thirds of the buildings and 40,000 people, Sept. 2, 1754; one that destroyed 2000 houses, &c. in the island of Metylene, May 27, 1755; one in Peru which destroyed Quito, April 24, 1755; one that destroyed Lisbon and 70,000 inhabitants, Nov. 1, 1755; one in the Azores, July, 1757; one in Tripoli, 1759; a terrible one in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760; dreadful one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, Aug. 1767, where 1600 persons lost their lives; at Aldorf, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 1774; at Gualtimala, that buried the city, July 6, 1774; a dreadful one at Smyrna, July 3, 1778; one at Messina that swallowed the city and 30,000 people, Feb. 5, 1783.

Easby-abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1152.

Easter established about 68; the time of keeping Easter first calculated for 532 years, by Victorius, 463.

East-India house erected, 1726. See Indies.

Eastland, South-Seas, discovered, 1722.

- Eastland-company, erected, 1585.
 Ebionites appeared, 79.
 Eclipse, the first of the moon upon record, March 19, 720 before Christ; first observed to revolve, 336 before Christ.
 Edels, New-Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1619.
 Edgar Atheling, son of Edward, the only son of Edmund II. nephew to Edw. the Conf. and after him, only heir to the crown of England, but deprived of it by the usurp. Harold II. He married a princess of Scotl. and died after 1120, aged 70. From this Edgar is lineally desc. George III. See George III. William I. Henry I.
 Edgar, brother and successor of Edwy, began his reign, 959; crowned at Axminster, 973; he built forty seven monasteries; died, 975, aged 32; and was succ. by his son Edward the martyr.
 Edgecombe, viscount, created 1781 (name Edgecombe).
 Edinburgh-castle, supposed to be built in the 9th century.
 Edmund I. brother and successor of Athelstan, began to reign, 941, aged 18; killed by a ruffian whom he struck at an entertainment, 948; and succeeded by his brother Eadred.
 Edmund II. siled Ironside, son of Ethelred II. succeeded his father, 1016, aged 27, but was opposed by Canute, who was crowned by the other party; it was at last agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund was soon after murdered at Oxford, 1017, and Canute king of Denmark succeeded, Edmund's son being then abroad. See Edgar Atheling, Ethelred II.
 Eadred succeeded his brother Edmund I. on the throne, 948; died, 955; and was succeeded by his neph. Edwy, son to Edmund I.
 Edward the Elder, second son of Alfred, succeeded his father on the throne, 900; died, 925; and was succ. by his natural son Athelstan.
 Edward the Martyr, eldest son of Edgar, by a first marriage, succeeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; stabbed by order of his step-mother Elfrida, who opposed his succession in favour of her own son Ethelred, 979, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law Ethelred II. Elfrida's son.
 Edward the Confessor, youngest and seventh son of Ethelred II. by his second wife Emma, succeeded his half-brother Hardicanute on the throne, 1041; supported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, against Macbeth the usurper, 1054 (see Macbeth). He caused the Saxon laws to be revised and amended, and introduced the French language and customs into England; died Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; buried in Westminster-abbey, and succeeded by Harold II. son of Godwin. See Edgar Atheling, King's-evil.
 Edward I. eldest son of Henry III. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princess of Castile, 1255; taken prisoner by the rebel army, 1264; released on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons at Eversham, Aug. 4, following; wounded in the holy land by an assassin, 1271; succeeded to his father's crown, Nov. 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19, following; subdued Wales, 1283; buried his queen, 1291; married Margaret, sister to the king of France, Sept. 12, 1299; died, July 7, 1307; and was succeeded by his fourth son Edward II.
 Edward II. fourth son of Edward I. born at Caernarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first prince of Wales; succeeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Isabella the king's daughter, 1308; obliged by the barons to vest the government of the kingdom in twelve persons, March 16, 1308; went to Bologna on a pilgrimage, Dec. 13, 1313; resigned the dominion of Guienne to his son, then aged thirteen, 1325; de-throned by his queen, Jan. 13, 1327; and was succeeded by his son Edward III. murdered at Berkeley-castle, at the instance of Mortimer the queen's paramour, Sept. 21, following.
 Edward III. eldest son of Edward II. born Nov. 15, 1312; succeeded his father, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned, Feb. 1, following; being a minor, the queen dowager and Mortimer governed till 1330; reduced Scotland, and took the king prisoner; married Philippa daughter of the earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1328; took
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the title of king of France ; challenged the French king to single combat, 1346 ; chosen emperor of Germany, which he refused, Aug. 1348 ; fought in single combat with a Frenchman at Calais, and conquered, Jan. 1, 1349 ; instituted the order of the garter the same year ; defeated the French at Poitiers, and took the king and his son prisoners, 1356 ; died, June 21, 1377 ; and was succeeded by his grandson Richard II. son to Edward the black prince.

Edward the black prince, son of Edward III. born June 15, 1330 ; married his cousin Joanna, daughter of the earl of Kent, 1361 ; made prince of Aquitaine, 1362 ; died, 1376.

Edward IV. a descendant of the duke of Clarence, Edward III's second son, and fifth cousin of Henry VI. who was descended from the duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III. born Sept. 1442 ; elected king when Henry VI. was deposed, March 5, 1461 ; crowned June 29, following ; privately married lady Elizabeth Gray, a widow, 1464 ; taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick, March, 1470, but escaped soon after ; expelled the king, 1470, and Henry VI. restored to his crown after six years imprisonment ; Edward returned as duke of York, March 25, 1471 ; beat the earl of Warwick at Barnet ; was restored, and king Henry VI. sent to the Tower ; died April 9, 1483, and was succeeded by his son, Edward V.

Edward, son of Henry VI. murdered by Clarence and Gloucester, in presence of Edward IV. May 21, 1471, aged 18.

Edward V. son of Edward IV. born 1470 ; succeeded his father, April 9, 1483, Richard duke of Gloucester, protector ; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483 ; deposed, June 20, following, and, with his brother the duke of York, smothered in the Tower soon after, by order of his uncle Richard III. who succeeded him.

Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour his third queen, born Oct. 12, 1537 ; succeeded his father, Jan. 28, 1547, his uncle the duke of Somerset protector ; crowned, Sunday Feb. 20 following ; settled the crown on lady Jane Grey, May, 1553 ; died, July 6, following, and was succeeded by his sister Mary. See Somerset, Grey, lady Jane.

Edwin, king of Northumberland, the first Christian king, succeeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624 ; killed in battle, 633, aged 46 ; and was succeeded by Oswald his neph. k. of Northumb.

Edwy, son to Edmund I. succeeded his uncle Edred, 955, aged 17 ; resigned part of his kingdom, Northumberland and Mercia, to his brother Edgar ; died, 959 ; and was succeeded by Edgar.

Edystone light-house, built in 1666 ; blown down, 1703 ; burnt, 1759 ; rebuilt, 1760 ; burnt again, 1770 ; rebuilt, 1774.

Ellingham, earldom of, created 1731 (name Howard).

Egbert, son of Woden, the father of the English monarchy, began his reign as king of Wessex, 800 ; conquered Mercia, 819 ; and every other of the seven kingdoms ; became sovereign of all England, south of the Humber, and called it England, 827 ; drove the Danes out of Britain, 836 ; died, 838, and was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf.

Egfrid, succeeded his father Offa, as seventeenth king of Britain, 798 ; died, after reigning six months ; and was succeeded by Kenneth, the thirteenth king of Menia.

Eglinton, Scots earldom of, created 1507 (name Montgomery).

Eglinton, lord, killed by a poacher, 1769.

Egmont, Irish earldom of, created 1733 (name Perceval).

Egmont, count, beheaded at Brussels, 1568.

Egmont-castle, Cumberland, built, 1070.

Egremont, earldom of, created 1749 (name Wyndham).

Egypt, the kingdom of, began under Misraim the son of Ham, the second son of Noah, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1663 years ; reduced to a province, 31 ; conquered by the Turks, 1517.

Eldon, Norfolk, burnt (50 houses) June 4, 1752.

Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis king of France, married Henry II. 1152 ; died, 1204.

Eleanor, queen of Edward I. died, 1290.
Eleanor, queen of Henry III. died about 1292.
Elections. See Bribery.
Electricity, first idea of, given by Ottoguericke, 1647; electric shock discovered at Leyden by Cuneus, 1746; that it would fire spirits first known, 1756.
Elegiac verse invented about 776 before Christ.
Eleusinian mysteries, first introduced at Athens, 1356 before Christ; extinguished soon after 364.
Elgin, Scots earldom of, created 1633 (name Bruce).
Elibank, Scots barony of, created 1643 (name Murray).
Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII. died in childbed, 1503.
Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by his second queen, Ann Bulleyn, born Sept. 7, 1533, and created princess of Wales soon after; declared illegitimate, 1536; restored by parliament to her right of succession, 1544; imprisoned by queen Mary, 1554; released, April 9, 1555; succeeded her half-sister Mary, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned, Jan. 15, 1559; excommunicated by the pope; agreed to marry the duke of Anjou, but recoiled, 1581; died, March 24, 1603; and was succeeded by her third cousin James VI. of Scotland. See Mary queen of Scots.
Elizabeth, sister to Georg. III. born, 1740; died, 1759.
Ell, the ancient, or modern yard, established by Henry I.
Elks, a Saxon general, landed from Germany, in Sussex, and established the kingdom of South Saxony, 477; and was thus first king of Sussex; became second king of Britain, 480; died, 514; and was succeeded in the monarchy by Cerdic.
Elphinston, Scots barony of, created 1509 (name Elphinston).
Ely, Irish earldom of, created 1771 (name Loftus).
Ely cathedral built, 596; monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt, 1109; bishopric taken out of Lincoln, and founded, 1608; archdeaconry erected about 1125; deanry erected, 1541.
Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded, 1584 (fourteen fellows).
Emben East India company established, 1750.
Ember weeks established by pope Urban I. about 224.
Embroidery, said to be invented by the Phrygians. See Phrygians.
Emma died in prison, 1052. See Ethelred II. Canute.
Empsom. See Dudley.
England, invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 before Christ; subdued by Claudius, 44; and completely so by Agricola, 85; the Romans kept possession till 410; conquered by the Saxons, 455, who divided it into seven kingdoms called the Heptarchy; (see Heptarchy) ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448; erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, 827; conquered by the Danes, 877; recovered by Alfred, 880; divided into counties and hundreds, 886; invaded by the Scots, 921; by the Welch, 984; by Sweyn king of Denmark, 1003; again by Sweyn, 1013; by the Irish, 1069; by Malcolm of Scotland, 1071; again, 1091; again, 1093; by Robert duke of Normandy, 1101; by David of Scotland, 1136; again by the Welch, 1136; by the Scots, 1183; put under an interdict by the pope, 1206; interdict taken off, 1214; all in arms, 1215; underwent a reformation in government, 1258; invaded by the French, 1416; by the duke of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485; put under an interdict again, 1535. See Egbert, Britain, Danes, Rebellion, War.
English monarchy began in 449. See Egbert.
Engraving on copper invented, 1460; with the hammer invented, 1592; in mezzotinto, 1648; to represent wash, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris, 1769.
Enniskillin, Irish viscount, created 1776 (name Cole).
Enoch translated to heaven, 3017 before Christ, aged 365.
Enos. See Ceremonies.
Entailing estates introduced by statute, 1307.
Entertainment, places of, about London, first licenced, 1752.
Ephefus. See Diana.
Epiphany, feast of, introduced, 813.

Epirus, kingdom of, first known in history, about 950; became a republic, 240; but was subdued by the Romans, 167 before Xt. It was finally conquered by Mahomet II. 1466.

Episcopacy introduced before 100; abolished in Scotland, 1638; ditto in England, 1645; restored in England, 1660; ditto in Scotland, 1661; and continued till 1689.

Epsum mineral spring, the first of the purging kind, disco. 1630.

Epoch, the 1st began with the creation, 4004; 2d, with the deluge, 2348; 3d, with the call of Abraham, 1921; 4th, with the deliverance of the Jews, 1596; 5th, with the foundation of Solomon's temple, 1012; 6th, with the end of the Jewish captivity, 536 before Christ. See Age of the World, Era, Time.

Era, of Nabonassar, 747 before Christ; Philippic, 324 before Xt. of Seleucidas, 312 before Christ; Christian, 4; of Dioclesian, 284; of Hegira, 622; Persian, 632; era of Christ began to be introduced into history, 784. See Age, Jesus, Time.

Ercombert, youngest son of Eadbald, by Emma, began his reign in Kent, 640; died 665.

Erne, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Creighton).

Errol, Scots earldom of, created 1452 (name Hay).

Ether-place, Surrey, built, 1414.

Etkdale chapel, penance at, took place, 1159.

Etop the fabulist put to death, 536 before Christ.

Esquire, or gentleman, title of, rare before 1413; one King was made a gentleman by Richard II.

Essex, archdeaconry of, erected before 1142.

Essex, Thomas, earl of, beheaded, 1540.

Essex, Devereux, earl of, beheaded, 1601.

Essex, earldom of, created 1661 (name Capel).

Essex, earl of, and lord Russell, committed to the Tower, where lord Essex cut his own throat, 1683. See Russell.

Estates, act passed for entailing them, 1307.

Etching invented, 1496; with aquafortis, 1535.

Ethelbald I. king of Mercia, succeeded Ceolred as 15th king of Britain, 716; murdered, 757; and was succ. by his neph. Offa.

Ethelbald II. son and successor of Ethelwolf, married his mother-in-law the princess of France; began to reign in Wessex, 857; died, 860; and was succ. by his bro. Ethelbert II. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert II. succeeded his father Ethelwolf in Kent, 857, and his brother, in Wessex, 860; died, 866, and was succeeded in the whole kingdom by his brother Ethelred. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert, fifth king of Kent, succeeded Ceaulin as sixth king of Britain, 592; turned Christian, and permitted St. Augustine to settle at Canterbury; died, 616, and was succeeded by Redwald, king of the East Angles.

Ethelred, succeeded his brother Wulfer, as 12th king of Britain, 674; resigned his crown, 704; turned monk, and died, 716; and was succeeded by his nephew Kenred.

Ethelred I. succeeded his brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 366; killed in battle, 872; and was succeeded by his brother Alfred.

Ethelred II. succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, aged twelve, 979; married Emma, sister to Richard II. duke of Normandy, 1001; (hence the connexion with the Norman family, that afterwards seated William the Conqueror on this throne;) fled from Suenon king of Denmark, into Normandy, 1013, when Suenon was proclaimed king; and soon after dying, his son Canute was proclaimed, March, 1014; but was soon after obliged to fly to Denmark; on this Ethelred, being invited back, returned; Canute also returned, and obliged him to retire to the north, 1015; died April 23, 1016; and was succ. by his son Edmund Ironside.

Ethelwolf, bishop of Winton, succeeded his father Egbert, as king, 838; died 857, and left his kingdom divided between his two eldest sons, Ethelbald, and Ethelbert II.

Eton-college founded by Henry VI. 1441; rebuilt, 1569.

Eunuchs are mentioned, Deut. xxiii. 1. The first was made by order of Semiramis, who died 1173 before Christ.

Euripides the poet killed by dogs, 407 before Christ, aged 77.
Eustatia, St. Island of, taken from the Dutch, Feb. 1781; retaken by the French from the English, Nov. 27, following.
Eutychians, heretics, arose 447, under Eutyches.
Evesham-abbey, Worcester-sh. built, 701; abbots tower built, 1520.
Ewelme-palace, Oxfordshire, built, 1424.
Excellency, title of, first given to ambassadors by the pope, 1593.
Exchange, bills of. See **Bills**.
Exchange, royal, first finished, 1569; called royal, Jan. 29, 1571; rebuilt and opened, Sept. 28, 1669.
Exchequer chamber, court of, erected by Edward III. 1359; improved by queen Elizabeth, 1584.
Exchequer, court of, instituted on the model of the transmarine excheq. in Normandy, 1074; stop. paym. from Jan. to May, 1673.
Exchequer bills, first established, 1695.
Excise-office formed, 1642.
Excise scheme defeated, April 11, 1733.
Exeter-castle built about 680; bishopric composed of those of Devonshire and Cornwall, 1046; deanry erected, 1225; cathedral begun, 1150; finished, 1485.
Exeter-college, Oxford, founded, 1316 (twenty-five fellows).
Exeter, duke of, executed, 1400.
Exeter, marquis of, lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded, Dec. 21, 1538.
Exeter, earldom of, created 1605 (name Cecil).
Expedition, grand fleet, fitted out, Sept. 1757.
Explanation, Irish act of, passed 1663.
Eynsham-abbey, Oxfordshire, built, 1005.
Eyre, justices in, office instituted, 1184.
Eyre, Irish barony, created 1663 (name Eyre).
Ezekiel began to prophesy, 504 before Christ.
Ezra the prophet flourished 447 before Christ.

FAIRFAX, Irish viscount, created 1628 (name Fairfax).
Fairfax, Scots barony of, created 1627 (name Fairfax).
Fairs and markets first instituted here about 886.
Falconry, the amusement of the great, 1000.
Falkland, Scots viscount, created 1620 (name Carey).
Falkland's Isles first discovered, 1502; seized by the French, 1764.
Falmouth, viscount, created 1720 (name Boscawen).
Famine, one that lasted seven years, 1708 before Christ: an extraordinary one at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 before Christ; so dreadful a one in Italy, that parents were reduced to the cruel necessity of eating their own children, 450; one in 976; another, 1005; another, 1087; another, 1193; another, 1251; another, 1315; another, 1318; another, 1335; another, 1348; another, 1389; another, 1438.
Fans, muffs, masks, and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.
Farley-castle, Somersetshire, built before 1342.
Farnham-castle, Surrey, built by king Stephen's brother.
Farnham, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Maxwell).
Fasts established, 138.
Fauconberg, earldom of, created 1756 (name Bellasisse).
Faustus one of the earliest printers, who, from conceal. his art, was sup. to deal with the Devil, hence "The Devil and Dr. Faustus."
Fielding, Henry, died, 1754, aged forty-seven.
Fencing-schools in London prohibited, 1285.
Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded, 1697.
Ferrar, bishop of St. David's, burnt at Carmarthen, 1555.
Ferrers, earldom of, created, 1711 (name Shirley).
Ferrers, barony of, created 1298 (name Townsend).
Ferrers, earl of, hanged for murder, 1760.
Feudal law introduced, 1070; abolished, 1662. See **Villanage**.
Feverham, of same note, 811; abbey built, 1147; Davington nunnery founded, 1153; town first chartered by Henry III.

Maison

Maison Dieu, founded by Henry III. school erected, 1582; Mr. Arden murdered, 1550; running at old wives Lees, establ. 1628.
Fife, Irish earldom of, created 1759 (name Duff).
Figures, introduced into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia, 991, till then letters were used.
Finlater, Scots earldom of, created 1637 (name Ogilvie).
Firing. See Platoon-firing.
Fire-engines to draw water invented, 1663; those to extinguish fire invented by a Dutchman, 1699.
Fire-ships first introduced in the English navy, 1588.
Fires, great, in London: one that burnt down 13,200 houses, &c. Sept. 2, 1666; at Baule-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749; Billingsgate, Jan. 13, 1715; in St. Catherine's, 1734; in Cornhill, 1748, 1759, and 1765; in Inner Temple, 1717; in Lincoln's-Inn-Square, June 27, 1752; at Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765; in Threadneedle-street, May, 1772.
First-fruits and tenths granted for the augmentation of small livings, Feb. 1704; office established, 1549.
Fish brought to London by land-carriage, 1761.
Fisher, bishop of Rochester, born 1458; beheaded, 1535.
Fishery, herring, incorporated, Oct. 11, 1750.
Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, exec. at Tyb: 1537.
Fitzharris hanged for a libel against the king, 1681.
Fitzwilliam, Irish earldom of, created 1716 (name Fitzwilliam).
Fitzwilliam, viscount, created 1629 (name Fitzwilliam).
Fitzwilliam, barony of, created 1746 (name Fitzwilliam).
Five-mile act passed, Oct. 31, 1665.
Flag, lowering it to other nations, first enjoined by king Arthur, who flourished, 542.
Flagellants, arose 1260.
Flanders. See Low Countries.
Fleece-market opened, Sept. 30, 1737.
Fleets, East and West India, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, Aug. 9, 1780.
Fleurs-de-lys anciently were spears.
Flint-castle built, 1275.
Florida discovered, 1512; ceded to the British crown, 1763; East and West, ceded to Spain, Jan. 20, 1783. See America.
Flowers, art of preserving them in sand discovered, 1633.
Flute, the, invented, 1506 before Christ.
Fluxions, first published by Leibnitz, 1684.
Foley, barony of, created 1776 (name Foley).
Founts instituted, 167. See Baptism.
Food, animal, permitted by God, 2357 before Christ.
Foote, Samuel, died Oct. 21, 1777, aged 55.
Forbes, Scots barony of, created before 1421 (name Forbes).
Forbilther's Straights discovered, 1578.
Ford-abbey, Devonshire, built, 1142.
Forest, New, made, 1081.
Forgery, made capital, 1734.
Fornication. See Adultery.
Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, May 22, 1538, aged forty-two.
Fort St. David, India, bought by the East India company, 1686.
Fortescue, barony of, created 1746 (name Fortescue).
Fortescue, Irish barony of, created 1746 (name Aland).
Fortification, first treatise on, published by Albert Durer, 1527.
Fortrose, Irish viscount, created 1766 (name Mackenzie).
Fotheringhay-castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1408.
Fountain's-abbey, Yorkshire, founded, 1204.
Framingham-castle, Suffolk, erected by the Saxons.
France, conquered by the Romans, 25 before Christ; the Franks, from whom the French are derived, occupied part of Brabant, 130 years before the reign of Clovis; its first king was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418; Clovis was the first Christian king, 481; it was peopled by the natives of Germany, who crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls; the assemblies called the States

General first met, 1302, and continued to 1614: the English crown lost all its possessions in France, between 1341 and 1359. See Most Christian King, Louis XV. Paris, Charlemagne.

Franking of letters commenced, 1734.

Free masons, introduced the art of building with stone in England, about 670; others say, the institution is as early as the building of Solomon's temple.

Frithestoke-priory, Devon, built, 1222.

Frost for nine weeks. 1739.

Fifth, rev. John, burnt for heresy, July 4. 1532.

Felham-bridge built, 1727.

Fulling, invented in the time of the Romans.

Furness-abbey, Lancashire, founded, 1127.

Funds, a Florentine institution, 1344, adopted at the revolution, 1689. See National Debt, Bank Stock.

Funeral orations were customary among the Romans, and in use among the Greeks.

Furniture was very heavy, 1216.

GAGE, barony of, created 1780 (name Gage).

Gainborough, earldom of, created 1682 (name Noel).

Galleys, first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Christ. They came from Corinth.

Galloway, Scots earldom of, created 1602 (name Stewart).

Galway-college, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.

Galway, Irish viscount, created 1727 (name Mounslon).

Game, first act passed, 1496; present one, 1753.

Gaming, excessive, introduced by the Saxons.

Gamut invented by Gui L' Aretin, 1025, and the six notes, *ut, re, &c.* fixed by one Meurs of Paris, from the first syllables of the several lines of a Latin hymn to St. John, 1123. See Music.

Gardening, the era of, in queen Elizabeth's time.

Garrick, David, died Jan. 20, 1779, aged sixty-two.

Garter, order of, instituted, April 23, 1340; altered, 1552.

Carter king at arms, created by Henry V.

Gateshead monastery, Durham, founded before 653.

Gauging contrived, 1570.

Gaunt, John of, third son of Edward III. married the daughter of the king of Castile, and took the title of king, 1371.

Gauntlets were not introduced till about the 13th century.

Gauze, a manufacture known to the Romans, 14.

Gavelkind. See Tainistry.

Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. put to death, 1312.

Gay, John, the poet, born, 1688; died, 1732.

Gazettes, introduced in Venice, 1600; in France, 1621; in Leipzig, 1715; in Amsterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; courier of the Lower Rhine, 1704; the English gazette first published at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665. See Newspapers.

Gelding cattle not in use in Scotland till after 1278.

Geneva, its republic founded, 1535; taken possession of by France and Sardinia, June 29, 1782.

Genevieve, congregation of, commenced, 1618.

Genoa republic founded about 63 before Christ; the present one, 950; the first duke of, chosen, 1337; republic restored to its liberties by Doria, Sept. 12, 1528; bank failed, 1750.

Gentleman. See Esquire.

Geoffrey, third son of Hen. II. killed in a tournament at Paris, 1183.

Geoffrey, bishop of Norwich, put to death, 1210.

George, St. the tutelary saint of England, flourished, 361.

George I. second cousin of queen Anne. The succession settled on his mother, 1700; created duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706; ascended the throne, Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18, following; died at Osnaburg, Sunday, June 11, 1727, aged sixty-seven; and was succeeded by his son George II. See Hanover, princess Sophia of.

George II. son of George I. by Sophia, daughter of the duke of Zell,

Zell, succeeded to the crown, June 15, 1727; quarrelled with the prince of Wales for concealing the princess's pregnancy from him, 1737; reconciled to him, 1742; died suddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, aged seventy-seven; buried, Nov. 11, at Westminster, and was succeeded by his grandson George III. See Caroline

George III. son of Frederic prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; succeeded his grandfather, George II. Oct. 26, 1760; made the judges independent, March, 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburgh, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned, Sept. 22, following. The present family being descended from James I.'s daughter, who was married to the king of Bohemia, and James I. being the direct lineal descendant of Malcolm king of Scots, by Margaret the sister of Edgar Atheling, and Edgar Atheling being lineally descended from the immediate heir of Egbert king of the West Saxons, though excluded from the throne by the usurper Harold II. it follows, that George III. is truly descended from the ancient Saxon kings. See Hanover, princess Sophia of, Henry I. Edgar Atheling.

Georgia chartered, 1732; settled, 1733; expedition against St. Augustine, 1740.

Germany made no figure in history till 25 before Christ; Charlemagne was the first emperor, 802; dukes being at this time made governors of those provinces they claimed a right to, hence came most of the sovereign princes of Germany. The first elected emperor, 912; nine electors first appointed, 1253; golden bull established, 1357. See Hanover.

Gervin-abbey, Yorkshire, founded, 1145.

Gibraltar taken, July 24, 1704; besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 27, 1727; again, May, 1731; again, 1781.

Gilding with leaf gold, the art of, known to the Romans soon after the destruction of Carthage.

Gillingwood, Yorkthire, burnt down, Dec. 1750.

Gin act pass. July 1737, 17,000 gin-shops suppressed in Lond. 1750.

Gipsies, first in Germany, about 1517; banished from France, 1509; from Spain, 1591, and all parts of Europe; the first statute that passed against them here, 1530.

Gladiators, the combats of them abolished, 404.

Glandore, Irish earldom of, created 1776 (name Crosbie).

Glasgow cathedral founded, 1136; castle, great tower of, built, 1426; theatre burnt, May 6, 1780.

Glasgow, Scots earldom of, created 1703 (name Boyle).

Glass, we hear of as early as 200 before Christ; art of making, brought to England from France, 674; cast plate, blown plate, art of, discovered, 1114; first made here into bottles, &c. 1557; first plate-glass manufactory at Lambeth, 1674; casting looking glass plates invented, 1688; glass tax established, 1746; made from minium and flint, at Wittenberg, 1758; an additional duty laid on, 1777. See Windows.

Glass, painting on, first notion of, given about 1503.

Glastenbury, the first Christian church in Britain, built, as supposed, by Joseph of Arimathea, about 60; rebuilt, 1120.

Gleaston-castle, Lancashire, built, 1340.

Glencairn, Scots earldom of, created 1488 (name Cunningham).

Glerawley, Irish viscount, created 1766 (name Annelly).

Glocester, once a Roman colony, built, 47; abbey founded, 700; burnt, 1104; again, 1122; made a bishopric and city, 1541; last charter granted, 1672.

Glocester, duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered, 1397.

Glocester, Humphry, duke of, third son to Henry IV. and uncle to Henry VI. murdered, 1447.

Glocester, Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward prince of Wales, 1471; put the duke of Clarence to death, Feb. 15, 1478; made protector of England, 1483; elected king, June 20, following. See Richard III.

Glocester, duke of, son to queen Anne, died, 1700, aged eleven.

Gloria Patri added to the Psalms, about 966.

Cloves, embroidered, introduced in Elizabeth's reign.
 Gnostics, a sect, arose in the 2d century; suppress. in the 4th or 5th.
 Godfathers and godmothers forbidden to marry, 721. See Baptism.
 Godolphin, barony of, created 1735 (name Godolphin).
 Godstow nunnery, Oxfordshire, first consecrated, 1138.
 Godwin, earl, invaded England, 1052; died, 1053.
 Gold first coined in England, 1257. See Sovereign, Money, Coin.
 Gold-fish first brought here, about 1691.
 Good-Hope, Cape of, discovered, 1487; first doubled, 1497; ditto
 by the Engl. 1591; taken by the Dutch from the Portug. 1653.
 Goodwin sands, formed, 1100.
 Gordon, Scots dukedom of, created 1684 (name Gordon).
 Gordon, Sir John, beheaded for rebelling ag. Mary q. of Scots, 1562.
 Goree taken by the English, 1663; by the Dutch, 1665; by the
 French, 1677; by the English, 1758; restored to the French,
 1763; taken by the English, but restored at the peace, 1783.
 Gosford, Irish barony of, created, 1776 (Acheson).
 Gospel, persons ordered to stand when read, 399.
 Gouths, invaded the Romans, 250; embraced Christianity, 400;
 pillaged Rome, 410; slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.
 See Huns, Milan, Rome, empire of.
 Gower, earldom of, created 1746 (name Gower).
 Gown and cassock, not worn till the reign of Charles II.
Grace Dieu nunnery, Leicester, built, 1151.
 Grafton, dukedom of, created 1675 (name Fitzroy).
 Graham, earldom of, created 1722 (name Graham).
 Grammarians, flourished 276 before Christ.
 Granada conq. by the Moors, 715; by the Castilians, 1492.
 Granard, Irish earldom of, created 1684 (name Forbes).
 Grand-Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.
 Grandison, Irish earldom of, created 1767 (name Mason).
 Grantley, barony of, created 1782 (name Norton).
 Grantham, barony of, created 1761 (name Robinson).
 Granville, earldom of, created 1714 (name Carteret).
 Grapes. See Cherries, Vines.
 Gravity, the laws of, discovered by Galileo.
 Gray, Scots barony of, created 1347 (name Gray).
 Gray's-Inn, London, built, 1687.
 Greatrakes, that pretended to heal by stroking, appeared, 1665.
 Grecian monarchy commenced 389 before Christ; empire began,
 811; ended, 1453.
 Greek accents first used about 200 before Christ; study of Greek in-
 troduced here, by William Groceyn, 1491.
 Green-castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1138.
 Green, Saxon, colour of, discovered, 1744.
 Greenland, first discovered, about 837; company established, 1692.
 Greenwich, barony of, created 1767 (name Townshend).
 Greenwich hospital endowed, 1694; burnt, 1779.
 Gregg executed, 1708.
 Grenades taken by the French, 1779; suffered greatly in a storm,
 Oct. 10, 1780; restored to England, Jan. 1783. See Martinico.
 Grenadiers established first in France, 1667; introd. here, 1685.
 Gresham-college founded, 1581; taken down, 1770.
 Grey, lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wideville, and the
 dowager duchess of Bedford, on the death of Sir John Grey, mar-
 ried Edward IV. 1464; consented to marry Richard III. 1484.
 Grey, lady Jane, great-grand-daughter of Henry VII. and second
 cousin to Elizabeth; proclaimed queen on the death of Edward
 VI. July 9, 1553; but resigned the crown ten days after; be-
 headed, Feb. 12, 1554, aged seventeen. See Dudley, lord.
 Grey, marquissate of, created, 1740 (name York).
 Grimston, Irish viscount, created 1719 (name Grimston).
 Grisser, the Austrian governor, shot by William Tell, which laid
 the foundation of Swiss liberty, 1375.
 Gristmills, the invention of the Irish, 214.
 Groats and half groats the largest silver coin, 1351.

Gronville.

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Gronville-college, Cambridge, founded, 1348 (twenty-six fellows).
 Grosvenor, barony of, created 1761 (name Grosvenor).
 Guardaloupe discovered, 1493; taken from the French by the English, 1759; almost destroyed by a hurricane, Oct. 11, 1780.
 Gueifs and Gibbelins, party names, began in Italy, 1154.
 Guensey reduced, 1339. See Jersey.
 Guienne. The French made themselves masters of all this province exc. Calais; after being in the posses. of the Eng. 300 years, 1453.
 Guildhall, London, built, 1410.
 Guildford-castle, built before the conquest; town chartered by Henry I and VII. free school established, 1551; canal to Weybridge began, 1650, on which were erected the first locks in England.
 Guildford, earldom of, created 1752 (name North).
 Guinea fowls brought to England, 1524.
 Guineas current for 30s. 1688; reduced to 21s. 1717. See Coin.
 Gunpowder, found out by one Swartz of Cologne, 1400; some say the Chinese knew the secret long before; first made in Eng. 1561.
 Gunpowder plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.
 Guns, small, invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378; brought into use by the Venetians, 1382; great ones, casting of, invented 1338; first used, 1346; in England, 1405; cast in England, 1544; used in shipping by the Venetians, about 1539.
 Guy, earl of Warwick, flourished before 1316.
 Gywri, or Jarrow-monastery, Durham, founded about 684.
 Gylburg-priory, Yorkshire, founded, 1119.

HABEAS Corpus act passed, May 27, 1679; bill ordered to suspend it, July 1715; again, 1722; again, Oct. 1745; again, Nov. 1746; again, April 1749; again, 1779.
 Hackendown-banks, Kent, formed, 853.
 Hackman, rev. Mr. hanged for murder, April 19, 1779.
 Haddington, Scots earldom of, created 1619 (name Hamilton).
 Hadley-castle, Essex, built before Henry III.
 Haghmon-priory, Salop, built, 1100.
 Hair, long, was esteemed an honour by the ancient Gauls, but held odious, 1096; false hair was worn by the Greeks and Romans. See Peruke.
 Hales-abbey, Gloucestershire, built, 1246.
 Hales-Owen-abbey, Shropshire, founded, 1204.
 Halkerton, Scots barony, created, 1647 (name Falconer).
 Hallifax, woollen manuf. established there in Henry VII. time.
 Halling-house, Kent, built, before 1183.
 Hamburg company incorporated in England, 1569.
 Hamilton-cathedral, Scotland, founded, 1451.
 Hamilton, Scots dukedom of, created 1643 (name Hamilton).
 Hamilton, duke of, earl of Holland, and lord Capel, behead. 1649.
 Hamilton, duke of, and lord Mohun, killed in a duel in Hyde-Park, Nov. 15, 1712.
 Hamilton, barony of, created, 1776 (name Campbell).
 Hampden, viscount, created 1776 (name Hampden).
 Hampton-Court pal. finished, 1525; bridge order. to be built, 1750.
 Hanbury's charities, Church Langton, established, 1765.
 Hand-in-hand fire-office erected, 1697.
 Handel, George Frederic, died, April 14, 1759, aged sixty-five.
 Hanover, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692; treaty with France, &c. 1725.
 Hanover, princess Sophia of, mother to George I. youngest daughter of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of James I. of course first cousin to James II. declared heir to the crown of England, 1700; died, June 8, 1714, aged eighty-three.
 Hanoverian troops arrived in Eng. May 1756; left it, Dec. 5, follow.
 Hans towns, England's quarrel with, ended, 1478.
 Hanseatic league, took place about 1190; continued till about 1300.
 Harborough, earldom of, created 1719 (name Sherard).
 Harcourt, earldom of, created 1749 (name Harcourt).

Hardicanute,

Hardicanute, king of Denmark, third son of Canute, by Emma, seized the crown of England on the death of his brother Harold I. 1039; died suddenly, 1041; and was succ. by his half-brother, Edward the Confess. Ethelred's first son by Emma, Alfred's brother.
Hardwicke, earldom of, created 1753 (name York).
Harfleur taken from the French by Henry V. 1415.
Harlach-castle, Merionethshire, rebuilt, 877.
Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born, 1661; stabbed at the council board, 1711; died 1724.
Harold I. second and natural son of Canute, succeeded his father on the throne, 1036; died April 14, 1039; and was succeeded by his younger brother, Hardicanute, king of Denmark.
Harold II. son of earl Godwin, took possession of the throne on the death of Edward the Confessor, Jan. 1066; defeated his brother Tostig, and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, ditto; killed by the Normans at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, and succ. by Wm. duke of Normandy.
Harpers and the **Bards**, who always preceded the onsets of the Welch in battle, abolished by Edw. I. on conq. Wales. See **Bards**.
Harpies were supposed to be locusts only, Buffon imagines they were bats, and Bryant a college of priests.
Harrington, earldom of, created 1741 (name Stanhope).
Harrison received 20,000*l.* for his time-piece, 1764.
Harrowby, barony of, created 1776 (name Ryder).
Harrowgate mineral spring discovered, 1571.
Harwich, barony of, created 1756 (name Hill).
Harwood nunnery, Bedfordshire, built, 1150.
Hastings-castle, Kent, built before 1100.
Hastings, Sussex, burnt by the French, 1377.
Hastings, lord, put to death in the Tower, by order of Richard duke of Gloucester, June 13, 1483.
Hat (the man's) invented at Paris by a Swiss, 1404; first worn in England in the time of Henry VII. first manufactured at London by Spaniards, 1510; the custom of taking it off in salutation, originated in the days of chivalry, from the knights taking off their helmets before the ladies; high-crowned hats worn by the men in Elizabeth's reign.
Hauboy, the, supposed to be invented by Mercury, who flourished about 1900 before Christ.
Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.
Havard-college, New England, incorporated May 31, 1650; burnt and rebuilt, 1764.
Haverford-west-castle, built in the reign of William III.
Havre-de-Grace put into the hands of the Engl. by the Fr. prot. 1562.
H. warden-cattle, Flinsh. built before 1281; demolished, 1648.
Hawke, barony of, created 1776 (name Hawke).
Hawkers and **peolars**, act for licensing them passed, 1697.
Hawley, Irish barony, created 1646 (name Hawley).
Haxey, in Axholm, Lincolnsh. burnt (50 houses) March 4, 1744.
Hay, barony of, created 1711 (name Hay).
Haymarket, London, established for the sale of Hay, 1664.
Healths, the custom of drinking them, in fashion so early as 1134 before Christ.
Heath-money, the origin of the window-tax, established, 1662; abolished, 1689.
Hebrew points first invented, 475.
Helæsautes, a fest, appeared 250.
Helena, the Island of, taken by the English, 1673.
Helioscope, invented by Christ Schæiner, 1625.
Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, 1721.
Hengist and **Horta**, two brothers, heads of the Saxons, who came into Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet with 5000 men, 449; Hengist murdered 300 English noblemen, whom he had invited to a festival at Stonehenge, 475; died, 480, after reigning king of Kent thirty-one years, and was succeeded in the monarchy by Ella. Hengist was the founder of the English monarchy, and

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was succeeded by Ella. Horfa was slain in battle at Ailsford, soon after his arrival in England.

Henrietta, Charles I. queen, died in France, 1669.

Henry I. third son of William I. succeeding his brother Wm. II. was crowned, August 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scots, by the sister of Edgar Atheling, thus restoring the Saxon family, 1100; made peace with his elder brother Robert duke of Normandy, who invaded his kingdom, and claimed the crown, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; conquered it, 1106, and took his brother prisoner; invaded the Welch, 1114; buried his queen, 1118; wounded at the attack at Andeley in France, 1119; his only son, aged eighteen, shipwrecked and lost, when coming from Barfleur, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of the duke of Lovaine, 1121; died Dec. 1, 1135, aged sixty-eight; and was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. See Maude, Normandy, Robert.

Henry II. the first of the Plantagenets, grandson of Henry I. by his daughter Maude, born 1133; intrigued with Rosamond, 1140; succeeded his cousin Stephen, in exclusion of Stephen's son, Oct. 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8; crowned with his queen Eleanor at London, Dec. 10; dispossessed his brother Geoffrey of Anjou, 1156; married his son Henry to the king of France's daughter, both infants, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; determined his son Henry should associate with him in the royalty, and crowned him, 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; did penance, and was lashed by the Monks, at Becket's tomb, to make atonement for his murder, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scots prisoner, and made him give up the independency of his crown, the same year; reduced all the rebels in England, ditto; named his fourth son, John, then eleven years old, king of Ireland, 1177; buried his son Henry, June 11, 1183; agreed with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died abroad with grief, at the altar, cursing his sons for rebelling against him, July 6, 1189, and was succeeded by his second son, Richard I. See Eleanor, Maude.

Henry III. son of John, born Oct. 1, 1207; succeeded his father, and was crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from the king of Scotland at Northampton, 1218; quelled the insurrections of the mutinous barons, 1222; married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, Jan. 24, 1236; obliged by the barons to submit to certain regulations in government, 1238; pledged his plate and jewels, when he gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to the king of Scots, 1252; resigned Guienne, Ireland, and Wales, to his son Edward, 1254; accepted the Sicilian crown from the pope, for his son Edmund, 1255; obliged by the barons to resign his sovereign power, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower for fear of the barons, 1261; taken prisoner with his son and brother Richard, king of the Romans, at the battle of Lewes, 1264; wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Evesham, while in the custody of the earl of Leicester, when the barons were defeated, 1265; died, Nov. 16, 1272, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward I.

Henry IV. duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; succeeded his first cousin Richard II. and crowned Oct. 13, 1399; conspired against by Richard's party, Jan. 5, 1400; married Joanna, widow of the duke of Bretagne, Feb. 1404; conspired against by the earl of Northumberland, 1404; imprisoned James I. of Scotland, who landed in Norfolk in his way to France, Dec. 1406; died, March 20, 1413; and was succeeded by his son Henry V. by his first wife, daughter of the earl of Hereford.

Henry V. eldest son of Henry IV. born 1388; committed to prison when prince of Wales, for striking chief justice Gascoigne on the bench, 1412; succeeded his father, April 9, 1413; conspired against, in favour of the earl of March, 1415; landed at Havre de Grace with 56,000 men, and took Harfleur, August following.

and

and fought the battle of Azincourt, Oct. 25, 1415; invaded Normandy, Aug. 1417; renewed his claim to the crown of France; entrusted with the governm. of Fr. and declared heir to the crown, the Dauphin having been disinherited for the murder of the duke of Burgundy, May 21, 1420; married the princess Catherine of France, May 30, 1420; died, August 31, 1422, and was succeeded by his son Henry VI.

Henry VI. only son of Henry V. born at Windfor, Dec. 6, 1421; succeeded his father, Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France, but opposed by the disinherited Dauphin; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; the French made themselves masters of Paris, after it had been possessed by the English seventeen years, 1436; married to Margaret of Anjou, Nov. 1444; conspired against by Richard duke of York, 1450; taken prisoner by the duke of York at the battle of St. Albans, May 1445; made the duke of York protector, Nov. 1455; resumed the government, Feb. 1456; taken prisoner again, at the battle of Northampton, by the earl of Warwick, 1460, when it was settled that the duke of York should succeed to the throne after the death of Henry; deposed by Edward IV. son of the duke of York, the duke being slain at the battle of Wakefield, March 5, 1461; escaped to Scotland soon after; returned to England, 1463, and was taken and sent to the Tower, restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; died in the Tower, supposed to be murdered by the duke of Gloucester. May following, and was succeeded by his fifth cousin Edward IV. See York, Edward IV. Margaret.

Henry VII. earl of Richmond, grandson of Owen Tudor, descended from the duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III. succeeded, by conquest, his fifth cousin, Richard III. whom he killed in battle, and who was descended from the duke of York, second son of Edward III. Aug. 22, 1485; crowned Oct. 30, following; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and heiress of the house of York, Jan. 18, 1486, and thus feuled the contest between the two families; lost his queen in childbed, Feb. 11, 1503; gave his eldest daughter Margaret in marriage to James IV. of Scotland, Dec. 1503; died, April 22, 1509, aged fifty-one, and was succeeded by his second son Henry VIII. See Arthur, Gaunt.

Henry VII. chapel, first stone laid, Jan. 18, 1503.

Henry VIII. the first king of England that was stiled *Dread Sovereign*, second son of Henry VII. born June 28, 1491; compelled by his father to marry his brother Arthur's widow, Catherine, June 9, 1509; succeeded his father, June 24, following; invaded France in person, 1513; was a competitor with Charles V. for the empire, 1519; had an interview with Francis I. of France, at Ardres, June 7, and with Charles V. emperor of Germany at Gravelines, July 10, 1520; received from the pope the title of *Defender of the Faith*, for having written a book against Luther, 1521; gave up the claim of the English monarchs to the crown of France for a pension of 50,000 crowns, Aug. 18, 1527; stiled by the clergy, head of the church, 1531; divorced from queen Catherine, and married Anne Bullen, May 23, 1533; excommunicated by pope Paul, for beheading Sir Thomas More, and others, Aug. 30, 1536; put Anne to death, on a charge of adultery and incest, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536; lost this queen in childbed, when Edward VI. was born, Oct. 24, 1537; disputed publicly in Westminster-hall on religious matters with John Lambert, 1538; married Anne, sister to the duke of Cleves, Dec. 1539; divorced from her on a plea of a pre-contract, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, the duke of Norfolk's niece, Aug. 8, following; put her to death for adultery, Feb. 12, 1543; married Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, July 12, following; died, Jan. 28, 1547; and was succeeded by his son Edward VI. See Reformation, Titles Royal.

Henry III. king of France, murdered, Aug. 1, 1589, aged 38.

Henry IV. king of France, made a prisoner three years for countenancing the massacre at Paris, 1572; killed by Ravillac, 1610. Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. died of a lax, Nov. 6, 1612, aged eighteen.

Heptarchy, the Saxon, commenced in the sixth century, and continued till 803, when Egbert reigned alone.

1. Kingdom of Kent, containing only that county. It began 457; and ended, 834.

2. The South Saxons, containing Sussex and Surrey. It began 491; ended about 600.

3. The West Saxons, containing Cornwall, Devonsh. Dorsetsh. Wilts. Hampsh. and Berks. It began, 519; ended, 1066.

4. The East Saxons, containing Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire. It began 527; ended, 747.

5. Northumberland, containing Lancashire, Yorkshire, the bishopric of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh Frith. It began 547; ended about 792.

6. The East Angles, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire. It began 575; ended, 793.

7. Mercia, containing Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, and part of Hertfordshire. It began, 582; ended, 874.

N. B. The Saxons, notwithstanding this division of the kingdom, were subject to one monarch, who was called king of Britain. See Hengist.

Heracles, the return of the, into Peloponnesus, is the epoch of the beginning of prophane history, and took place eighty years after the taking of Troy. See Troy.

Heraldry, marks to distinguish different colours, inv. 1639. See Arms. Heraldry is of great antiquity, before Homer.

Heralds-college, instituted, 1340; incorporated by Edward VI.

Heracleum, overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79; ruins of, discovered, 1747.

Hereford founded in the heptarchy, made a bishopric, 680; archdeaconry erected about 1100; cathedral built, 1107; deanry erected about 1140.

Hereford, viscount, created 1540 (name Devereux).

Herefy. The cruel statute for burning heretics pass. 1401; rep. 1677.

Heritable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, 1747.

Heriots, and military services, established by the Saxons.

Hermione, a Spanish galleon, taken, March 21, 1762.

Herod began to reign in Judea, 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, 28; began to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, 18; his two sons put to death by order of the Jewish council, 6; died, Nov. 25, 4 before Christ, that is, four years before the common æra. See Jesus.

Herrings, the art of pickling, discovered about 1390.

Hertford-college, Oxford, founded 1740 (four fellows).

Hertford, earldom of, created 1750 (name Conway).

Hertlebury-castle, Worcesterhire, built, 1268.

Hesiod lived 914 before Christ.

Hessian troops arrived in England, 1758.

Hever-castle, Kent, built, 1340.

High and low church, two distinct parties, occasioned by the prosecution of Sacheverell for seditious sermons, 1710. See Sacheverell.

Higham Ferrars-college, Northamptonshire, built, 1422.

Highland clans disarmed, 1725; again, 1746; dress prohib. 1746.

Hillborough, Irish earldom of, created 1751 (name Hill).

Hinchinbrook-priory, Hants, built, 1074.

Hindon, Wilts, burnt (150 houses) July 2, 1754.

Hindustan. See Mogul empire.

Hispaniola, Columbus first landed at, when he disc. Amer. 1498.

Huchen

Huguenots, protestants first called so in France, 1560; massacre of them at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572. See League.

Hull, Yorkshire, citadel built, 1681.

Hume, barony of, created 1776 (name Campbell).

Hundreds, a Danish institution, marked out by king Alfred.

Hungary, was subject to the Romans, 11 before Christ; conquered by the Huns, when the kingdom of began, 433; annexed to Germany under Charlemagne, but became independent, 920; the Turks contended with the Germans for it, from 1540 to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter; Lewis, king of, killed in battle against the Turks, 1526; kingdom united with Bohemia, 1612.

Huns, savage inhabitants of part of Siberia, commenced, 1210; their kingdom founded, 230; at war with the Chinese, 201; kingdom taken and divided, 48 before Christ; embraced Christianity, 416; conquered Scythia and Germany, about 460; the kingdom destroyed soon after, 454. See Atila.

Hunting, an invention of the Thebans.

Huntingdon, earldom of, created 1529 (name Hastings).

Huntingdon-castle, built 921.

Hurricane. See Storm, Tempest.

Hurric-castle, Hants, built about 1520.

Hurston-castle, Suffex, built before 1066.

Husbandry. See Agriculture.

Hyde-abbey, near Winchester, founded, 1130.

Hydraulic machine invented, 1682.

Hydrostatics first taught by Archimedes, 200 before Christ.

Hylon-castle, Durham, built, 930.

Hyndford, Scots earldom of, created 1701 (name Carmichael).

IAMBIC Verse invented by Archilochus, 686 before Christ.

Iconoclasters, or image-breakers, a sect appeared about 722.

Idolatry introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria; first abolished from Kent by Ercombert (which see). See Assyria.

Ilehester, earldom of, created 1756 (name Fox).

Ilium, built 1359 before Christ; 64 years before the voyage of the Argonautæ. See Troy.

Images and reliques, worship of, commenced, 448; images moved out of churches, 1548.

Imprachment, the first of a chancellor, and the first by the commons, 1386.

Inchiquin, Irish earldom of, created 1654 (name O'Bryen).

Independents, their first meeting-house here was about 1616.

India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1633.

Indistions, were revolutions of fifteen years, by which the Romans reckoned time, instituted about 312.

Indies, East, discovered by the Portuguese, 1487; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506. The English company established, 1600; a new company established, 1638; the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000l. a year, for five years, Feb. 1769; India bill passed, 1773; Dutch East India company established, 1594; East-India company established at Copenhagen, 1612. See Judges.

Indostan. See Mogul empire.

Indulgences, invented in the 11th century; money first given for them in the 12th.

Injections, anatomical, first made by Ruisch, 1726.

Inoculation first tried on criminals, 1721.

Inquisition, popish, begun by pope Gregory IX. 1204; established at Toulouse, 1229; ditto in Spain, 1482.

Institutions. See Charities, Hospitals, Societies.

Insurance of ships first practised about 45; general throughout Europe, 1194; insurance offices first in London, 1667.

Insurrection of the Chinese against the Dutch at Batavia, Oct. 1740; of the poor in many parts of England, owing to the dearth of provisions, 1766. See Riot, Rebellion.

Interdicts,

Interdicts, national, took their rise about 320.

Interest of money, 45 per cent. 1307; established at 10 per cent. 1546; gl. 16s. 1504; 8l. 1622; 6l. 1660; reduced to 5l. 1714.

Interim, published by Charles V. of Germany, 1548.

Inundation, in Gloucestershire, all the country was overflowed by the Severn, and several persons were drowned in their beds, 1483; one at Newcastle upon Tyne, when upwards of 120 persons were drowned, 1633; one in Yorkshire, in which a rock visibly opened, and water was thrown into the air, to the height of an ordinary church steeple, 1686, *Philosoph. Transf.* one in the north of England, Nov. 1771. See Dorr, Petersburg, Zealand.

Invasion. See England and Ireland.

Ipswich west gate built, 1430; college built, 1524.

Ireland. The first conquest of this island was the Milesian; It landed here from Galicia in Spain, and died of the wounds he received from the natives, 1071 before Christ, when the island was divided as at present; from 323 to 1293 before Christ, there were but two kings but what were killed by their successors; Ulster was colonized by the Scots, who, in the 3d century, covered the island: began to receive the Christian faith about 430; had no archbishop till 1152; before this the bishops were suffragans to Canterbury; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who settled there the first colony of British inhabitants in that town; conquered by Henry II. who appointed first a viceroy, 1172; all the Irish were ordered home, 1423; the kings of England were called lords of Ireland till 1542, when Henry VIII. took the title of king; erected into a kingdom by a bull from pope Paul IV. 1555; invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601; Tyrone's insurrection, 1601; linen trade opened, Dec. 23, 1779; its independency established, 1782; order of St. Patrick founded, Feb. 5, 1783. See Hospital, Dublin, Society.

Iron discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1432 before Christ; first cast in England, 1544; iron was not drawn by mills (an invention of Germany) till 1563. See Iron mills.

Iron-mask, a state prisoner in Ir. died 1704, after 43 years confinement.

Iron mills, first erected in England, 1590. See Iron.

Irrelagh-friary, Ireland, founded 1440, rebuilt, 1602.

Isaac, the son of Abraham, died, 1717 before Christ.

Isaiah began to prophecy 786; put to death by Hezek. 696 bef. Xt. Israel, kingdom of, finished by the taking of Samaria, 721 before Christ. See Judah.

Israelites departure out of Egypt, 1491; passed over Jordan, with Joshua, Friday, April 30, 1451, before Christ.

Isthmian games, inst. by Syphilus, king of Corinth, 1306 bef. Xt.

Italy. Several cities bought their present immunities of the emperor of Germany, 1286.

JACOB, the patriarch, went to Haran, 1759; returned into the land of Canaan, 1739; went with his family into Egypt, 1706; died, 1689 before Christ, aged 147.

Jacobites, a party so called, from 1660 to 1746.

Jail distemper. See Accidents.

Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1509, taken from them, 1655; dreadful hurricane, August 20, 1722; another, Sept. 1, 1734; another, October 1744; another dreadful one, Aug. 10, 1751; again, with an earthquake, when Savannah le Mar was overflowed by the sea, and destroyed, Oct. 2, 1780. See Earthquake.

James, St. the Less, bp. of Jerus. martyred, 62; feast of, inst. 1090.

James, St. put to death, 41.

James I. king of Scotland, succeeded his father John, 1423; murdered in his bed, by order of his uncle the earl of Athol, Feb. 19, 1437, whom he had punished for mal-administration, and was succeeded by his son James II.

James II, king of Scotland, son of James I. succeeded his father, 1437.

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1437; being then seven years old; killed at the siege of Roxburgh, by the bursting of a canon, 1460, aged twenty-nine, and was succeeded by his son James III.

James III. of Scotland, son of James II. aged seven years, succeeded his father, 1460; fell in battle against his subjects, 1488; and was succeeded by his son James IV.

James IV. of Scotland, son of James III. succeeded his father, 1488; married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, Dec. 1503; killed at the battle of Floudon-field, 1513, aged forty-one, and was succeeded by his son James V.

James V. of Scotland, son of James IV. succeeded his father, 1513, then only eighteen months old, his mother Margaret being regent; married the eldest daughter of Francis I. of France, 1535; buried his queen, 1537, and married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of the duke of Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, by whom he had only one child, Mary, born eight days before his death, which happened Dec. 13, 1542; he was succeeded by this daughter. See Mary, queen of Scots.

James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, son of Mary, queen of Scots (grand-daughter of Margaret, sister of Henry VIII.) by lord Darnley, born at Edinburgh, June 10, 1566; crowned king of Scotland, on his mother's being deposed, the earl of Murray regent, July 29, 1567; took the reins of government, 1578; went to Norway, Oct. 22, and married Ann princess of Denmark, Nov. 24, 1589; returned to Scotland, May 1, 1590; seized by the earl of Bothwell, 1593; succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England, March 24, 1603, arrived in London, May 7, following; conspired against, in favour of Arabella Stewart, his second cousin, July following; styled himself king of Great Britain, 1606; created ninety baronets to raise money, May, 1611; lost his queen, March 1, 1619, aged 45; died, March 27, 1625; and was succeeded by his second son, Charles I. See Gunpowder-plot; Henry, prince of Wales; Mary, queen of Scots; Hanover, princess of.

James II. brother of Charles II. born Oct. 30, 1633; entered into the Spanish service, 1658; married Ann Hyde, the lord chancellor's daughter, Sept. 3, 1660; made lord high admiral, 1664; lost his wife, March 31, 1671, aged thirty; married the princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; a bill passed the house of commons to exclude him from the succession, 1680; succeeded Charles II. on the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; crowned April 23, following; received the pope's nuncio, 1687; fled, on the prince of Orange's being invited over, Dec. 12, 1688; seized at Everham, and brought back to Whitehall, Dec. 15; left England by order of prince William, Dec. 23, 1688; and was succeeded by his daughter Mary, and William III. her husband; landed with an army at Kinsale in Ireland, March 22, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germain's, August 6, 1701. See Monmouth; Orange, prince of; William III. Pretender.

James's palace, St. built 1530. See Park.

Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII. died in childbed with Edward VI. Oct. 1537.

Japan, empire of, founded by Jerotimo, 1183; first discovered by the Portuguese, 1549; Christianity proscribed there, 1586.

Jarrow monastery. See Gyrv.

Java, 30,000 Chinese massacred at, by the Dutch, 1740.

Jericho, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.

Jeroboam set up two golden calves at Dan and Bethel, 975 bef. Xt.

Jersey, earldom of, created, 1697 (name Villiers).

Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, united to the crown of England, by the first princes of the Norman line.

Jerusalem, temple of, built, 1094; city taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of eighteen months, June 9, 587; the second temple finished under Darius, March 10, 515 before Christ; destroyed by Titus, August 31, 70; pillaged by the Persians, and 90,000 inhabitants killed, 613; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by Godfrey

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John's, St. college, Cambridge, founded 1508 (fifty-nine fellows).
John's, St. college, Oxford, founded 1557 (fifty fellows).
Johnson, Rev. Samuel, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for a libel, Dec. 1, 1686.
Jona monastery, Scotland, built by St. Columba.
Jonas preached to Nineveh, 806 before Christ.
Joseph sold, 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; governor of Egypt, 1715; sent for his father Jacob, 1706; died, 1635 before Christ, aged 110.
Juan Fernandes, discovered by the English, 1709.
Jubilee at the end of every century, instituted by pope Boniface VIII. 1300; this was celebrated afterwards every fifty years, by order of Clement VI. Urban VI. reduced it to every thirty-third year, and Paul II. to every twenty-five years, at which period it is now fixed. One held in England, 1376, being the fiftieth year of Edward III.
Juda and Israel, kingdoms of, divided 795 before Xt. See Israel.
Jude, St. suffered martyrdom about 80.
Judges appointed, 1176; appointed for life, 1762; sent to India, 1773. See Circuits.
Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.
Julius Agricola, a Roman, subdued Britain, 78.
Julius Caesar, born July 10, 100; invaded Britain, August 26, 55; killed, March 15, 44 before Christ.
Jupiter's moons first discovered by Galileo, 1610.
Jury, trial by, introduced first into Denmark about 820; established here, 979.
Justices of peace first instituted, 1344; their power enlarged and settled as at present, 1590. See Conservators.
Justs, royal ones in Smithfield, between certain Hanoverians, and an equal number of Englishmen, 1308.
Juvenal the satirist, born, 45; died, 127.

KAMSCHATKA, discovered by the Russians, 1729.
Kelly, Scots earldom of, created 1619 (name Erskine).
Kenelworth-castle, built, 1120; priory, about 1122.
Kenred succeeded his uncle Ethelred, as thirteenth king of Britain, 704; turned Monk, 708, and was succeeded by his cousin Ceolred, son of Ethelred, last king but one.
Kenric succeeded his father Cerdic, as fourth king of Britain; crowned king of the West-Saxons, 534; died, 560; and was succeeded in the monarchy by his elder son Ceaulin.
Kensington, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Edwardes).
Kent, earl of, brother to Edward II. beheaded, March 19, 1330.
Kent, the maid of, hanged, 1534.
Kennif, king of Mercia, succeeded Egfrid as eighteenth king of Britain, 798; died, 819; and was succeeded by Egbert, king of Wessex.
Keppel, lord, tried, July 27, 1778.
Keppel, viscount, title created, 1782 (name Keppel).
Ker of Wakefield, earldom of, created 1722 (name Ker).
Kerry, Irish earldom of, created 1720 (name Fitzmaurice).
Ket, the rebel tanner, hanged at Norwich, 1549.
Ket's Coity-house, Kent, erected over the grave of Caigern, 445.
Kew-bridge built, 1759.
Kildare, earl of, and his five uncles, executed, 1537.
Kilkenny, the statue of, passed, 1364.
Kilmarnock and Balmerino, lords, beheaded, Aug. 1746.
Kilmorey, Irish viscount, created 1625 (name Needham).
King, barony of, created 1723 (name King).
Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, 2649 before Christ.
King's speech, the first, delivered, 1107, by Henry I.
King's-college, Cambridge, founded, 1441 (fifty-eight fellows).
King's-evil, the first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058; it was dropped by George I.
Kingston, doctress of, tried, April 29, 1776.
Kingston, Irish earldom of, created 1768 (name King).

Kingston

Kingston, dukedom of, created 1715 (name Pierpont).

Kinnaird, Scots barony of, created 1682 (name Kinnaird).

Kinnoul, Scots earldom of, created 1633 (name Hay).

Kinsale-fort, Ireland, erected in the reign of Charles II.

Kircudbright, Scots barony, created 1633 (name Maclellan).

Kirkby and Wade, shot for desertion, 1703.

Kirkham-priory, Yorkshir, built, 1112.

Kirkstall-abbey, Yo kshir, built, 1147.

Kirkstead-abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.

Kit-cat club, established, 1703.

Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

Knighthood, a military institution of the Romans, first instituted in England 540: during the heptarchy, it was conferred by the priest at the altar. The first knight made by the sovereign was Athelstan, by Alfred, 900; the custom of ecclesiastics conferring this honour was suppressed, 1100; all persons possessing an annual income of 10l. were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 1251.

Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. See Malta.

Knights-hospitallers. See Malta, Knights templars.

Knights banneret, title of, first given here. 383.

Knights of the round table instituted, 1344.

Knights templars, instituted, 1119; they came to England early in Stephen's reign; their order destroyed by Philip of France, 1211, and their wealth given to the knights hospitallers, which see; abolished throughout Europe, 1312. See Knighthood, Teutonic.

Knitting introduced from Spain, in Elizabeth's reign.

Knives first made in England, 1563. This was the first branch of cutlery made here.

Known-men, a name given to the Lollards, 1500. See Lollards.

Kouli Khan usurped the Persian throne, 1732; assassinated, June 8, 1747, aged sixty. See Mogul empire.

LACOCK nunnery, Wilts, built, 1233.

Lacteals, the, discovered by Astruc, 1622; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, of London, 1770. See Thoracic Duct.

Ladies first introduced at court by the queen of Louis XII. about 1500; much later in England.

Ladron and Philippine Islands; the first European discoverer of them was Ferdinand Magellus, 1520.

Lair and clergy, distinction of, established before 150.

Lakenheath, Norf. infinite damage done there by a sand-flood, 1667.

Lamb, Dr. murdered in the streets of London, 1628.

Lambert, burnt in Smithfield, 1538.

Lambeth-palace built, 1184; college and chapel founded ab 1169.

Lancaster-castle built by Edward III.

Lancaster, Plantagenet, earl of, grandson to Henry III. bech. 1321.

Lancaster, duchy court of, London, erected, 1370; made a county palatine, 1376.

Lancastrian family, the first king of, was Henry IV. See York.

Landaff bishopric, founded about 490; cathedral built, 982.

Landcheap. See Malden.

Land-tax collected very early in tenths, fifteenths, tentages, &c. but settled as it now stands, 1692; established on places, 1760. See Military services.

Lanercost-priory, Cumberland, founded, 1169.

Lanerk-castle, Scotland, founded, 1314.

Laneborough, Irish earldom of, created 1756 (name Butler).

Langdale, barony of, created 1657 (name Langdale).

Langford, Irish viscount, created 1766 (name Rowley).

Languard-fort, Essex, built by James I.

Languages, the first spoken in the East was Hebrew.

Lanterns, the invention of king Alfred, 890.

Lantphey-court, Pembrokeshire, built before 1335.

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, about 581; in France, in the 9th century; abolished in processes at law, 1731.

Latins, they reduced to the subjection of the Romans, 339 before Xt. Latium,

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Latium, city of, built by Latinus, king of the Latins, 904 before
 Christ. See Aborigines.
 Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded, January 10, 1645, aged
 seventy-one.
 Lauderdale, Scots earldom of, created 1623 (name Maitland).
 Lauceston-castle, Cornwall, built by the Romans.
 Laureate. See Poet.
 Laws, first established in the kingdom of Argos, 1808 before Christ.
 Roman law collected by Theodosius the younger, 438; the code
 completed under Justinian, about 533; the Saxon code by Ina,
 799; Alfred's body of laws made, 890; those of Edward the
 Confessor composed, 1065; Oleron, or maritime laws, made by
 Richard I. when at the isle of Oleron. See Canon, Molmutian.
 Lawyers excluded parliament in the time of Henry IV.
 Layer, counsellor, hanged, March 17, 1723.
 Lazarus raised from the dead, 33; died, Dec. 17, 63.
 Leadenhall built as a storehouse for the poor, 1446.
 League of the protestants to oppose the inquisition in Flanders, 1560;
 of the Huguenots, which occasioned a civil war, 1576; in Scot-
 land, against episcopacy, 1638. See Huguenots.
 Lear, king of Britain, in 900.
 Leather, a duty first laid on it, 1339.
 Ledbury-hospital, Hereford, founded, 1580.
 Le Despenser, barony of, created 1231 (name Austin).
 Leeds-castle, rebuilt in the 11th century.
 Leeds, dukedom of, created 1694 (name Osborne).
 Lees priory, Essex, built, 1306.
 Leisburn-castle, Kent, built about 1190.
 Leicester, built by Lear; abbey built, 1143. See Lear.
 Leigh, barony of, created 1643 (name Leigh).
 Leinster, Irish dukedom of, created 1766 (name Fitzgerald).
 Leinster, viscount, created 1745 (name Fitzgerald).
 Lenox, Scots dukedom of, created 1675 (name Lenox).
 Lent instituted, 140; first established here, 640.
 Leo. See Pope.
 Lesbos, isle of, peopled about 1045 before Christ.
 Lestock. See Matthews.
 Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822; introduced into
 Europe about 1500 before Christ; carried to America about 1500.
 Levant-trade commenced, 1511. See Turkey-company.
 Levellers in London restrained, 1648.
 Leven, Scots earldom of, created 1641 (name Lesley).
 Lewellin, the last Welch prince, defeated and slain, 1284.
 Lewes-priory founded, and castle built, 1078; archdeac. erect. 1180.
 Ley den-jubilee instituted, 1675.
 Library, first public one founded at Athens, 526 before Christ; first
 private library, the property of Aristotle, 334 before Christ; Alex-
 andrian, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt, 47 before
 Christ; the Vatican at Rome founded, 1446.
 Lifford, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Hewitt).
 Light and colours, theory of, given by Sir Isaac Newton, 1666.
 Light horse, first raised, 1757.
 Lightning, &c. so dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb.
 1222; it thundered fifteen days together, with rain and floods that
 destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1223; destroyed many men and
 beasts, and burnt many houses, &c. 1360; St. Paul's steeple, and
 that of Waltham-croft, fired by lightning, Candlemas-day, 1413.
 Lights in churches first introduced about 50.
 Lights of the Zodiac, first observed, 1659.
 Lifford-priory, Salop, built, 1104.
 Limerick, siege of, 1691.
 Lincuden-abbey, Scotland, founded before 1165.
 Lincoln, once a Roman colony; castle built by the Romans; ca-
 thedral built, 1070; bishopric formed by uniting Sidnachefer and
 Dorchester, 1086; deanery, 1092.

Loughborough, barony of, created 1780 (name Wedderburne).
 Louis XV. king of France, stabbed by Damien, 1757.
 Louis, son of Philip II. of France, laid claim to the crown of England, from the pope's nomination, and landed with an army in the isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216. See John, king.
 Louisbourg taken by the English, June 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken, July 22, 1758.
 Louisiana discovered by the French, 1633; settled by them, 1718; ceded to England, 1763.
 Louth-park-abbey, Lincolnshire, built, 1139.
 Lovat, lord, beheaded for rebelling, 1747.
 Love-feasts established in the first century.
 Lovel, barony of, created 1762 (name Percevall).
 Low Countries, came into the house of Austria, but were yielded to Spain, 1556; shook off the Spanish yoke, 1572; acknowledged independent by Spain, 1607; annexed to the German empire, 1725. That part now held by France was annexed to it, 1748.
 Lowth, Irish earldom of, created 1759 (name Birmingham).
 Lucan, Irish barony of, created 1776 (name Bingham).
 Lucern brought into England soon after 1575.
 Lud, king of Britain, 90 before Christ.
 Ludlow, Irish earldom of, created 1760 (name Ludlow).
 Ludlow-castle, Salop, built soon after the conquest.
 Luke, St. died about 70, aged 80.
 Lulworth-castle, Dorset, built, 1610.
 Lumley, Irish viscount, created 1628 (name Saunderson).
 Lungs, vesicles of the, discovered by Malpighi, 1681.
 Lupercalia, the festival of, abolished about 480.
 Lutgershall-castle, Wilts, built before 1199.
 Lydia, conquered by Cyrus, 544 before Christ; taken from the eastern empire by the Turks, 1326.
 Lyme-castle, Kent, built long before 1379.
 Lyons-inn, London, established, 1420.

MACARTNEY, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Macartney).
 Macbeth slain in battle, 1054.
 Maccabees, government of Judea under the, 163 bef. Xt. See Antiochus.
 Macclesfield, earldom of, created 1721 (name Parker).
 Macdonald, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Macdonald).
 Macedon, kingdom of, began, 814; ended, and became a Roman province, 168 before Christ.
 Macmahone, lord, hanged for treason, 1644.
 Madagascar, first seen by the Portuguese, 1506.
 Madeira islands, discovered by the Portuguese, 1419.
 Madras peopled by the English, 1620.
 Magdalen-college, Cambridge, founded 1516 (sixteen fellows).
 Magdalen-college, Oxford, founded 1549 (forty fellows).
 Magic lantern, constructed by Roger Bacon, 1260.
 Magna Charta, grant. by John to Engl. June 1215; to Irel. Nov. 1216.
 Magnifying glasses invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.
 Mahomet born, 570: the era of his sect commenc. 622; died, 631.
 Maidstone, Kent, colleges founded, 1356.
 Maintenance in litigation condemned, Exod. xxiii. 3.
 Maire, Le, Streights of, discovered, 1616, by a Dutchman.
 Majesty, the title of, first given to Louis XI. of France: before this time, kings were satisfied with the appellation of highness, or grace; first given in England to Henry VIII. See Titles.
 Majorca reduced by the Spaniards, 1715.
 Malacca, gold mines discovered there, 1731.
 Malden, Essex, built 28 before Christ; the custom of Landcheap settled by a grant from the bishop of London, 1403.
 Malmesbury-abbey founded, 642; castle built, 1134.
 Maloes, St. English attempt upon it, June 8, 1758.
 Malt-tax estab. 1697; increased, 1760; new-modelled, 1766.
 Malta, knights of, *alias* knights hospitallers, *alias* knights of St. John, of Jerusalem; the foundation of that order laid, 1048; became

came an order, 1099, and a military one, 1118; took Rhodes, and were called knights of Rhodes, 1310; being expelled from thence by the Turks, 1522, the emperor Charles V. gave them the island of Malta, 1523, and they were called knights of Malta; expelled England, 1540; conspiracy at Malta to destroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkish slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749. See Rhodes.

Makon, Irish earldom of, created 1750 (name Wentworth).

Man, Isle of, formerly subj. to Norway, then to John and Henry III. of England, and afterwards to Scotland; conquered by Henry IV. and by him given to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder it was granted to Sir John de Stanley, 1406; in this family it continued till 1594, when it was seized by the queen; granted to William earl of Derby, 1608; fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735; Christianity first established there by Sts. Patrick and Andrew, about 440; episcopal see established, 447; conquered from the Scots by Montacute earl of Sarum, 1314, to whom Edward III. gave the title of king of Man; first Tywald meetings, about 1418; the proprietors first called lords of Man, 1521 (before, they were kings); the bishopric annexed to the province of York, 1541; island of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased of the duke of Athol for seventy thousand pounds, 1765.

Manchester, dukedom of, created 1719 (name Montague).

Manchester navigation opened, June 17, 1761.

Manicheans, a sect in Persia, arose under Manes, 275.

Manilla, taken from the Spaniards, July 27, 1757.

Manno, T. burnt in Smithfield for heresy, 1512.

Manorbeer-castle, Pembroke-shire, built about, 1087.

Mansfield, earldom of, created 1776 (name Murray).

Mansion-house, London, first inhabited, 1752.

Mantua independent till 1703, when it was seized by the house of Austria; order of the Redeemer instituted, 1608.

Maps and globes invented by Anaximander; maps and sea charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.

Marble, art of staining it, known before 1644.

Marches, in Wales, were districts in which great mischiefs were committed in the fourteenth century.

Marchmont, Scots earldom of, created 1697 (name Hume).

Margaret of D'Anjou, daughter of the king of Naples, queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken prisoner at the battle of Tewksbury, May 4, 1471. See Henry VI. Gloucester.

Marigalante, isle of, discovered by Columbus, 1493; settled by the French, 1691.

Marife, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged, and quartered, for piracy, 1241; the first punishment of that kind.

Markets. See Fairs.

Marl, the use of, known to us, before Pliny.

Marlborough, John duke of, died, June 16, 1722, aged seventy-two.

Marlborough, dukedom of, created 1702 (name Spencer).

Marlborough, statutes of, enacted Nov. 18, 1267.

Marley-hill, Hereford, removed itself, 1573.

Marquis, title of, first given, 1386.

Marriage, the first institution of, by ceremony, is ascribed to Cereops king of Athens, 1556 before Christ; celebration of it in churches first ordained about 1200; in Lent forbidden, 364; forbidden the priests, 1015; publication of bans instituted about 1210; seven bishops deprived for being married, 1554; act passed for solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653; last marriage act passed, June 1753.

Marfeilles, built before 500 before Christ.

Marthals first instituted in France, 1436.

Marthalsea, a palace court, erected, 1630.

Martinico, taken by the English, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Granada islands, Feb. 1762.

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Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged sixty; feast of, instituted, 695; feast of her nativity first observed in France, 1007.

Mary, queen, daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife, born 1516; declared illegitimate, 1536; restored to her right of succession, 1544; that right set aside in favour of Jane Grey, June, 1553; succeeded however her half brother Edward VI. July 19, 1553; crowned Sept. 30, following; her legitimacy confirmed, Oct. following; married Philip prince of Spain, son of Charles V. Jan. 19, 1554; Philip allowed to take the title of king during her life, Sept. 29, following; died, Nov. 17, 1558, and was succeeded by her half sister Eliz. See Grey, lady Jane, Philip II.

Mary, queen of Scots, grand-daughter of Margt. sister of Henry VIII. only child of James V. born Dec. 1542; succeeded her father at eight days old, the earl of Arran guardian; married to the dauphin Francis, son of Henry II. of France, April 24, 1558; buried her husband, then king, 1560; refused a passage through England on her return to Scotland, 1561; made her public entry into Edinburgh, Sept. 1, 1561; lord Leicester proposed to her in marriage by queen Elizabeth, 1564; married her cousin-german, lord Darnley, 1565; is said to have murdered her husband, Feb. 10, 1567, for putting Rizzio to death (see Rizzio); married the earl of Bothwell, May 15, for which her subjects rebelled and deposed her, July 26, following, crowning her son James VI. then thirteen months old, the earl of Murray regent (see Murray); escaped from the castle of Lochleven, May 2, where she was confined, and fled to England, May 16, 1568, her cause examined into at a conference at York, Oct. 4, 1568; imprisoned in Tutbury-castle, Jan. 1569; conspired against the life of Elizabeth, 1586; removed to Fotheringay-castle the same year, and sentenced to die, Oct. 25, following, for the French ambassador having bribed an assassin to murder Elizabeth, the people demanded Mary's death, and she was beheaded at Fotheringay-castle, Feb. 8, 1587; buried at Peterborough, but removed to Westminster, 1612. See Elizabeth, Bothwell, Darnley, Scotland.

Mary, queen of William III. daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, born April 30, 1662; married to the prince of Orange, Oct. 1677; proclaimed, with her husband, queen of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died, Dec. 28, 1694, leaving her husband on the throne. See William III. Orange, prince of.

Maryland settled by lord Baltimore, 1633.

Masks. See Fans.

Masque de fer. See Iron-mask.

Masquerades were in fashion as early as the reign of Edw. III.

Mask, prostration at the elevation of, ordained 1201.

Massachusetts-bay colony, old charter granted, 1627; royal patent, 1628; first settlement at Salem, 1629; government removed to New-England, 1630; division of into four townships, 1643; present colony established by the consolidation of four others, 1691.

Massacre at Alexandria, by order of Antoninus, 213; of Thessalonica, 390; at Constantinople, 532; of the Jews, 1189; of the Huguenots, or French Protestants, at Paris, 1418; of the Swedish nobility, 1520; of 12,000 Protestants at Amboise, 1569; of the Protestants at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572; of the Christians in Croatia, by the Turks, 1592; of the English, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623; of the Irish Protestants at the island of Magee, 1641; of the Macdonalds, at Glencoe in Scotland, 1692. See Mithridates, Jews, Protestants, Vespers, Sicilian, Insurrection.

Massarene, Irish earldom of, created 1756 (name Skeffington).

Massej, Irish barony of, created 1776 (name Massey).

Mathematics first taught by Abraham, 1950 before Christ.

Matilda, daughter of Eustace count of Boulogne, Stephen's queen, crowned, 1136; died, May 3, 1151.

Mathews and Leflock, admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons to escape, 1746.

Mathews, John, hanged for treason, 1719.

Matthias, St. feast of, instituted, 1091.

Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621; with two glasses, invented by Drebbel, 1624; solar invented by Lieberkuk, 1740.
 Middleham-castle, Yorkshire, built about 1190.
 Middlesex, archdeaconry of, erected before 1138.
 Middleton-monastery, Dorset, built, 926.
 Middleton, Irish viscount, created 1717 (name Brodrick).
 Middleton, barony of, created 1711 (name Willoughby).
 Milan, conquered by the Goths in the fifth century, who were dispossessed by the Lombards, 572; subdued by the emperor Charlemagne, 800; afterwards it became independent; the French expelled from it by Charles V. of Germany, about 1525, who gave it to his son Philip II. taken by the Imperialists, 1706; recovered by France and Spain, 1743, but restored to Austria, 1748.
 Milbourne, Irish viscount, created 1780 (name Lamb).
 Milford, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Philipps).
 Military services, for lands, established by the Saxons; escuage, or money first paid in lieu of them, under Henry II.
 Militia, introduced into Ireland, about 254, Fingal was the general; a national one first sealed by king Alfred, and continued till James I. revived under Charles II. the last militia bill passed, 1757; improved, 1764.
 Millenium, doctrine of, inculcated during the third century.
 Milltown, Irish earldom of, created 1763 (name Leeson).
 Milton, barony of, created 1762 (name Damer).
 Milton, Irish barony, created 1753 (name Damer).
 Milton-abbey, founded 933.
 Minerva's temple, at Athens, burnt, 406 before Christ.
 Mines, gold, silver, and diamonds, discovered at the Brazils, 1752.
 Ministers, Presbyterian, 2000 of them resigned their livings, 1662.
 Minorca conquered by general Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June 1756; given up to England, 1763; taken by Spain, Feb. 5, 1782.
 Minister-monastery, Sheppey Isle, instituted about 640.
 Minstrels, in history, were originally pipers appointed by lords of manors, to divert their copyholders whilst they were at work for them; they continued till about 1500. Female harpers were not uncommon in Britain, 680. See Bards, Harpers.
 Mint, London, established, 1066. See Privileged places.
 Mirrors were first made in silver by Praxiteles, about 288 before Christ.
 Mississippi scheme in France ceased, 1720; trade began, Nov. 1716.
 Misford-castle, Northumberland, built soon after 1066.
 Mithridates king of Pontus, ordered all the Romans (80,000) that were in Asia, to be put to death, 88 before Christ.
 Modena erected into a duchy, 1451; surrend. to Sardinia, June, 1742.
 Modern history. See Professorship.
 Mogul empire. The first conqueror was Jenghis Khan a Tartarian prince, who died, 1226; Timur Bek became Great Mogul, by conquest, 1399; the dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have kept the throne ever since; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sopli of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi, and since that event many of the nabobs have made themselves independent. See Kouli Khan.
 Mobicks, a set of disorderly people, who went about London streets at night, and took pleasure in wounding the men, and ill-treating the women, 1711.
 Moira, Irish earldom of, created 1762 (name Rawdon).
 Moleworth, Irish viscount, created 1716 (name Moleworth).
 Moleworth, lady, and her three children, burnt, 1764, by her house being set on fire.
 Molinists. See Quietists.
 Molmudian laws, made above 400 before Christ, and were famous in this kingdom till the time of William the Conqueror.
 Mona of the Romans, the, was the isle of Anglesey.
 Monarchy, the first universal, ended, and the Macedonian, or second, began, 538 before Christ.

- Monastery**, the first, founded where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; the first in Britain, 396. See Priors, Monks.
- Money**, gold and silver, first coined by Pnydon tyrant of Argos, 894 before Christ. See Gold, Silver, Shillings, Copper, Coins, Sovereign, Pound.
- Money**, no declaratory statute to prevent its being raised for the king's use, without the express consent of the states, till the twenty-fifth of Edward I; from 1065 to 1189, it was equal to 15l. now, and in 1349, was equal to 20l. now.
- Monk**, the first is said to have been Paul of Thebais, about 250. See Monastery, Monks.
- Monks**, pretty well established about 330; it began in Egypt and Persia; in Egypt alone there were 96,000 monks. St. Anthony was the first example of a monastic life, 305, and established the first monastery on Mount Colzim, near the Red Sea. Athanasius introd. the monastic life into Rome, 341. See Monastery, Monk.
- Monmouth**, James duke of, natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters; his illegitimacy declared by the king, 1679; conspired against the king; and pardoned, but ordered to depart the kingdom, 1683; invaded England, at Lyme, Dorsetshire, June 11; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20; defeated near Bridgewater and taken, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged thirty-five, all in 1685.
- Monson**, barony of, created 1728 (name Monson).
- Montacute-priory**, Somersetshire, built, 1070.
- Montagu**, dukedom of, created 1766 (name Montagu).
- Montagu**, viscount, created 1554 (name Browne).
- Monothelites**, arose under Theodore, 540.
- Montem**. The custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salt-hill, and distributing salt, originated in the early days of monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell there consecrated salt, for medicinal purposes.
- Montezuma**, the last king of Mexico, conquered by Cortez, 1541.
- Montfort**, barony of, created 1741 (name Bromley).
- Montgomery-castle** rebuilt, 1093.
- Months**, their names given them by Charlemagne.
- Montrose**, Scots dukedom of, created 1707 (name Graham).
- Montrose**, marquis of, hanged at Edinburgh, for taking part with Charles II. May 21, 1650, aged thirty-seven.
- Montserrat**, discovered by Columbus, 1493.
- Monument**, London, begun 1671, finished 1677.
- Moorfields**, London, made into walks 1614, planted 1740.
- Moors**, the, driven out of Spain after they had continued there 900 years, 1640, for attempting to free themselves from the Inquisition; they were in number above 900,000.
- Moravians**, or *Unitas Fratrum*, appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.
- Motea** taken from the Venetians, 1715.
- Morley**, lord, tried for murder, 1666.
- Mornington**, Irish earldom of, created 1760 (name Wellesley).
- Morocco**, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known, 1008; possessed by the Romans, 25 before Christ, and reduced by them to a province, 50; from this time it underwent various revolutions; the second emperor of this family built the capital Morocco; about 1116, Abdalla, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almalides, which ended in the last sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1212; at this period, Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence. Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united the three kingdoms again, and formed what is called at present the emp. of Morocco.
- Morpeth-castle**, Northumberland, built in the reign of Edward III.
- Mortality**, great one, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among youth, 1398; among men at Oxford, 1471; at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.
- Mortars**. See Bombs.

Mortimer,

Montmet, Roger, earl of March, intrigued with the queen of Edward II. 1325; hanged for it, 1330.

Mortmain-ast passed, May 20, 1736.

Morton-castle, Scotland, demolished by David II.

Morton, Scots earldom of, created 1458 (name Douglas).

Moscow burnt, 80,000 houses were destroyed, 1739; again, 2000 houses, July 25, 1773. See Russia.

Moses born, 1571; sent the ten plagues of Egypt, 1491; departed from Egypt with upwards of 60,000 Israelites, which completed the 430 years of sojourning, the same year, 1491; about the same time brought water out of the rock; saw the burning bush the same year; received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; wrote the Pentateuch in the land of Moab, 1452; died 1451 before Christ.

Most Christian king, title of, first given to Louis XI. of France, by Paul II. 1469; others say, the title may be traced back to Pepin.

Mote's bulwark, Dover, built about 1539.

Motto, royal, *Dieu et mon droit*, first used by Richard I. on his obtaining a victory over the French at Gisors, 1193; not we, says he, but "God and our right" has conquered; the Bohemian crest, viz. three ostrich feathers, and the motto, *Ich dien*, i. e. "I serve," first adopted by Edward the black prince, at the battle of Cressy, the king of Bohemia being slain in the action, 1346; *Semper eadem* ordered by the queen to be used as her motto, Dec. 14, 1702.

Mount Cathel, Irish earldom of, created 1780 (name Moore).

Mount-Morres, Irish viscount, created 1763 (name Morres).

Mountgarret, Irish viscount, created 1550 (name Butler.)

Mountrath, Irish earldom of, created 1660 (name Coote).

Mourning, in white, last in use in Spain, 1495.

Muffs. See Fans.

Muggletonians, sprung from Muggleton, a journeym. taylor, 1657,

Mughouse-riot, Fleet-Street, July 23, 1716.

Mulberry trees first planted in England, 1609.

Mulgrave, Irish barony of, created 1767 (name Phipps).

Murderers were punished, during the heptarchy, only by fines; the Persians never punished the first offence; were allowed benefit of clergy, 1503; and in the time of Henry VIII. in Wales murders were compounded for, and still are so in Saxony.

Murray, earl of, regent of Scotland, assassinated, 1570.

Murray, Alexander, esq; fled from imprisonment, 1751.

Muscovy. See Peter.

Museum, the, established, 1753.

Music invented by Jubal, i. e. he reduced shepherds songs to some principles, 1800; vocal chorusses invented, 508 before Christ; notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo, 1025; counterpoint brought to perfection by Palestrini, about 1580; the Italian style of composition introduced about 1616. See Gamut, Church-music.

Muskerry, Irish barony, created 1780 (name Tilson Deane).

Muslin first worn here, 1670.

Musquets introduced into our army generally, and bows and arrows laid aside, 1521.

Mules are supposed to have originated in the East, that they might not speak when serving at table.

Mycene, kingdom of, began under Perseus, 1313 before Christ.

Mythology, ancient, took its rise about 1458 before Christ.

NAAS, Irish viscount, created 1776 (name Bourke).

Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV. by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV. 1685.

Napier, Scots barony, created 1627 (name Napier).

Naples, kingdom of, began 1020; Alphonsus of Arragon united Sicily to it, and the kings have been since called, king of the two Sicilies, 1442; taken from the French and annexed to Spain, 1504; continued with the Spaniards till 1706, when it was taken by the emperor; conquered by the Spaniards again.

1734, and settled on Don Carlos, the king of Spain's son, 1736 ; he resigned it to his third son Ferdinand, 1759.

National debt. The first debt contracted on parliamentary security occurs in the reign of Henry VI. the present debt commenced, and was five millions, 1697 ; forty-six millions, 1714 ; sixty-four millions, 1747 ; seventy-four millions, 1757 ; 110 millions, 1762 ; 127 millions, 1772 ; and upwards of 200 millions, 1780.

See Bank stock, Funds.

Naturalization-bill passed, 1753 ; repealed, 1754.

Navarre conquered by Ferdinand, and annexed to Spain, 1502 ; given up to France, 1590. See Spain.

Naval engagements. See Sea fight.

Navigation, art of, owes its origin to the Phœnicians more than 1500 before Christ ; act of, passed, 1651.

Navy of England, first established by king Alfred ; Edgar had a fleet of 400 sail, 937 ; king John a fleet of 500 ; Edward III. one of 700 ; but Henry VII. was the first that began to build a royal navy ; in the reign of Elizabeth, ships of war were commanded by the nobility ; navy-board established, 1625 ; navy-office founded, Dec. 4, 1644. See Ship.

Naworth-castle, Cumberland, built before 1394.

Naylor the quaker, whipped and pilloried, 1656.

Nazarenes disappeared about 400.

Neath-castle, Glamorganshire, built, 1090 ; abbey built, 1150.

Neckcloths of lace came in fashion in the reign of Charles II. and continued in the two following reigns.

Necromancy, so much encouraged in France, that there were supposed to be 30,000 in that kingdom addicted to this study, 1572. See Witchcraft.

Needles first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Mary ; but he dying without teaching the art, it was lost, till 1566, when it was taught by a German.

Negroes adjudged to be free, whilst in this country, 1772 ; declared free in Scotland, Jan. 15, 1778. See Slaves.

Nemæan games, instituted by Adrastus, 1226 before Christ.

Neper's bones, inv. by lord Neper of Scotland, who died, 1617.

Nero, emperor of Rome, murdered his mother, 55 ; slew himself, 68, aged thirty-two.

Nether-hall, Essex, built before 1280.

Nesley-abbey, Hants, built, 1239.

Neutleville, Irish viscount, created 1622 (name Neutleville).

Nevis, Isle of, taken by the French, Feb. 12, 1782.

Newark-castle, Nottinghamshire, built, 1140.

Newark-priory, Surrey, built, between 1189 and 1199.

Newark. Scots barony, created 1660 (name Lesley).

Newborough, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Wynn).

Newborough, Scots earldom of, created 1660 (name Radcliff).

Newcastle, dukedom of, created 1756 (name Clinton).

Newcastle upon Tyne founded, and castle built, 1080 ; Black-friars founded, 1251 ; burnt by accident, 1349.

Newcastle under Line, its castle built in the reign of Henry III.

New-college, Oxford, founded, 1375 (seventy fellows).

New-England, first discovered, 1602 ; settled by the Plymouth company, 1614 ; the patent purchased by the English Brownists from Holland, who built New Plymouth, 1620 ; Salem built, 1628 ; and Boston, 1630. See America, Havard.

New-Exchange, Strand, London, taken down, 1737.

Newfoundland discovered, about 1500 ; settled by the English, 1520 ; fishery began to flourish, 1577 ; about 1625, Devonshire alone employed 150 ships and 8000 persons, for six months in the year ; in 1676, the value of the fish and oil was computed at 386,400l, taken by the French, June 1762 ; retaken by the English, Sept. following. See America.

New-haven, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Mayne).

New Holland discovered, 1628.

New-inn society established, 1485.

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New-Jersey relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, 1674 ; settled, 1682 ; proprietary governm. surrend. 1702.

New River brought to London, 1614. See Water.

New Spain, or Mexico, discovered, 1518.

Newspaper, the first printed in England, 1663, but dropped on the publication of the first London Gazette ; newspapers and pam- phlets prohibited by royal proclamation, 1680. See Gazette.

Newsted-abbey, Nottingham. founded in the reign of Edward III.

Newton, Sir Isaac, born, 1642, died, 1727.

New-York first settled by the Dutch, who were dispossessed by the English, 1664 ; granted to the duke of York, and settled, 1665 ; divided into twelve counties, 1691. See America.

New-Zealand, in the South Seas, discovered by Abel J. Tasman, 1642 ; visited by captain Cook, 1779.

Niagara taken by the English from the French, 1759.

Nicene creed, first appointed to be read, 336.

Nicks, a Gothic demon, who was supposed to inhabit the water, and strangle persons that were drowning. Hence " Old Nick."

Nicolaites, the, appeared, 68.

Nightmare, a spectre of the night, in time of the Goths, which was supposed to seize persons in their sleep, and deprive them of speech and motion.

Nineveh, foundation of, laid, 2233 ; taken by Arbaces, which finished the kingdom of Assyria ; Sardanapalus burnt himself to death, and the kingdom was subdivided, 820 before Christ ; de- stroyed by the Meles, 612.

Nirrsale, lord, escaped from the tower, 1716.

Noah directed to build the ark, 1536 of the world, 120 years before the flood ; died, 1997 before Christ, aged 949.

Nobility, patents of, first granted by Philip I. of France, to persons having no estates, 1095.

Non-conformists, or Puritans. See Presbyterian.

Norfolk, archdeaconry of, erected, before 1124.

Norfolk, dukedom of, created 1483 (name Howard).

Norfolk, Thomas, duke of, beheaded, May 8, 1572.

North-castle, Durham, built, 1160 ; the feast of St. Cuthbert's translation first observed there, 1104.

Normandy invaded on all hands, 1117. See Rollo.

Normandy, Robert, duke of, died a prisoner in Cardiff-castle, 1133. See Henry I.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876 ; ceded to France by Henry III. May 20, 1259.

Normans massacred at Durham, 1069.

Northampton, earldom of, created 1518 (name Compton).

Northampton, St. Sepulchre's church, built by the knights templars ; archdeaconry of, erected, 1092 ; town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Northamptonshire navigation opened, Aug. 7, 1761.

Northeit, Scots earldom of, created 1647 (name Carnegie).

Northington, earldom of, created 1768 (name Henley).

Northumberland, dukedom of, created 1766 (name Percy).

Northumberland, Dudley, duke of, beheaded, 1553, aged fifty-one.

Northumberland, earl of, killed, 1483.

Northumberland, earl of, beheaded at York, 1572.

Northumberland, earl of, brother to the above, being confined in the Tower, shot himself, 1585.

Norton-priory, Cheshire, built, 1210.

Norway, including Sweden, united with Denmark, by the prince of Denmark's marrying the king of Norway, and afterwards be- coming, by succession, queen of Denmark ; the first king, 998. See Denmark.

Norwich, burnt by Sweyn, 1004 ; cathedral finished, 1088 ; bi- shopric formed by uniting Elmham and Dunwich. 1091 ; worsted manufactory established there, 1340 ; chief magistrate first styled mayor, 1419 ; deanery erected, 1538.

Notaries-public, originally appointed by the fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the first century. Nottingham

Nottingham built, 924 ; castle built, 1068 ; town burnt to ashes, 1140 ; archdeaconry erected, about 1174.
 Nova-Scotia charter granted, and settled by the Scotch, 1621 ; it was afterwards in the possession of the French, but ceded to England, 1748 ; peopled from England, 1749. See America.
 Nova-Zembla discovered by Hugh Willoughby, 1553.
 Nugent, Irish earldom, created 1776 (name Nugent).
 Numantine war, commenced, 141 before Christ.
 Nuneaton-nunnery, Warwickshire, built, 1170.
 Nunnery, the first founded in France was near Poitiers, 360 ; the first English one, erected at Folkestone, 630.
 Nutley-abbey, Bucks, built, 1162.
 Nuyt's-land, New-Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1627.

OADES, the quaker, riot against him, 1718.

Oak sawdust found to be useful in tanning, 1765.

Oakham-castle, Rutland, built about 1060.

Oates, Dr. Tims, whipped, 1685.

Oath, in civil cases, of high antiquity ; swearing on the gospels first used, 528 ; oath first administered here in judicial proceedings, by the Saxons, about 600 ; that of a judge settled, 1344 ; that of supremacy ratified by parliament, 1535 ; the words " so help me God and all saints," concluded an oath, till 1550 ; present oath of allegiance first framed and administered, 1606, the ancient oath having continued near 600 years ; that of abjuration first required, 1701. See Affirmation, Coronation.

Occasional conformity, bill thrown out by the lords, 1703.

Odinam-castle, Hants, built before 1199.

Offa succeeded his uncle Ethelbald I. as sixteenth king of Britain, 757 ; he was born lame, deaf, and blind ; built St. Albans monastery ; died at Otley, 798 ; and succeeded by his son Egtrid.

Offa's dyke made, 774.

Olerings first instituted by pope Pelagius II. 588.

Oil was the staple commodity of Attica, and a jar of oil was the prize at the Panathænean games.

Okehampton-castle, Devon, built before 1060.

Old Testament, history of, ceased 430 before Christ.

Old Nick. See Nicka.

Oldcastle, Sir John, hanged for Protestantism, 1416.

Oldfield, Anne, the actress, born 1683, died 1730.

Oleron. See Laws.

Olives, first planted in Italy, 562 before Christ.

Olveston-priory, Lincolnshire, built 1160.

Olympiads, games instituted at Olympia, 1307 ; revived by the Greeks (who computed time by them, celebrating them every fourth year), about 400 years after the destruction of Troy, and continued till the reign of Theodosius the Great, when a new mode of reckoning began, by indictions, or from the victory of Augustus Cæsar at Actium, when he became emperor of the Romans ; the first Olympiads began July 23, 776, Coræbus being then the Olympic victor ; 2d, 772 ; 3d, 768 ; 4th, 764 ; 5th, 760 ; 7th, 752 ; 10th, 740 ; 13th, 728 ; 15th, 720 ; 16th, 716 ; 17th, 712 ; 21st, 696 ; 23d, 688 ; 24th, 684 ; 25th, 680 ; 27th, 672 ; 28th, 668 ; 29th, 664 ; 39th, 624 ; 43d, 608 ; 46th, 566 ; 55th, 560 ; 56th, 556 ; 59th, 544 ; 60th, 540 ; 61st, 536 before Christ ; the last ended about 440.

Olympic games, Daicles was the first person crowned at them, 753 before Christ. See Olympiads.

Ongley, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Ongley).

Onslow, barony of, created 1716 (name Onslow).

Operas. See Theatre.

Ophites, a sect, appeared, 187.

Oracles, Sibylline, were prophecies of certain Sibyls, early in the history of Rome ; their authority continued almost as long as Paganism. Honorius, emp. of the West, gave the finishing stroke to this Roman idolatry, by throwing the oracles into the fire, 394.

Orange,

Orange, William I. prince of, assassinated, June 30, 1584.
Orange, title of, first in the Nassau family, by the marriage of Claude de Chalons, the prince of Orange's sister, with the count of Nassau, 1530; prince of, son of James II. sister, born Nov. 4, 1650; created stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary of England, 1677; was applied to by England for assistance against his uncle James II. 1688; landed at Torbay in England, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688; took on him the government at the invitation of the lords; declared king of England, Feb. 13, 1689. See William III. Mary, his queen.

Orange, prince of, mar. Anne daughter of George II. March, 1734.
Oransey-abbey, Scotland, founded about 567.

Orbits of the planets, first settled by Doerfel, 1681.

Ordeal, by fire and water, trial of, known to the ancient Greeks; in use among the Saxons; abolished by Henry III. 1261.

Orford, earldom of, created 1741 (name Walspole).

Orford-castle, Suffolk, built about 1066.

Organs first introd. into churches, 683; into the western churches, 826.

Oriel-college, Oxford, founded 1337 (eighteen fellows).

Orkney-islands, subdued by Agricola, 85; sold by the king of Denmark to James III. of Scotland, 1368.

Orkney, Scots earldom of, created 1695 (name O'Brien).

Orleans, the siege of, May, 1428; again, 1563.

Orrery, the first perfected by one Rowley for George I. patronised afterwards by Charles earl of Orrery, from whom it is named.

Osborne, barony of, created 1776 (name Osborne).

Osnaburgh, bishopric of, founded by Charlemagne, 780.

Osiris and Isis, the religion of, though venerable in its origin, became contempt. under the Ptolemies, and fell with the Romans.

Ostend attempted to be taken by the French, but the scheme miscarried with great loss to them, 1658; India company chartered, 1722; suppressed by the treaty at Vienna, 1731; made a free port, June 15, 1781.

Ostrogoths; their kind. began in Italy, 476; ended, 554.

Oswald, third king of Northumberland, succeeded his uncle Edwin, as ninth king of Britain, 633; slain in battle, 642, and was succeeded by his half-brother Oswy, fourth king of Northumberland. Oswego taken by the English, 1756.

Oswy succeeded his half-brother Oswald, as tenth king of Britain, 642; died, 670, and was succeeded by Wulfer, king of Mercia.

Osyth's, St. monastery built, 1120.

Otaheite discovered, June 18, 1767.

Ottery-priory, Devon, built, 1060.

Ottoman empire, founded at Constantinople, by Othman I. on the total destruction of the empire of the Eastern Greeks, 1300.

Otway, Thomas, the poet, born 1615, died 1685.

Quin, Peter, conspired to kill the king of France, 1598.

Overtbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned at the instigation of lord Somerset, 1513, aged about thirty-two.

Ovid, the Latin poet, born 43 before Christ, died in 15.

Oxford-castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont-palace finished, about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishopric taken from Lincoln and founded, 1541; first public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671.

Oxford, earldom of, created 1711 (name Harley).

PAGANISM finally overthrown in the Roman empire in the reign of Theodosius, between 388 and 395.

Paget of Beaufort, barony of, created 1550 (name Paget).

Pain's-castle, Radnorshire, rebuilt by Henry III.

Painting first introduced at Rome from Hetruria, 291 before Christ; the first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome, 146 before Christ; painting in oil invented at Bruges, by Van Eyck, 1410; the first picture was an *Ecce Homo*, 1455. See *Chiuro Uo, cura*.

Paisley-

Paisley-monastery, Scotland. founded, 1160; five persons burnt there for witchcraft, 1697.

Palace-court. See **Marshallsea**.

Palatines; 7000 families of them driven from their habitations came to England, 500 families went to Ireland and the rest were sent out to New-York and Hudson's Bay; but not being well received by the peop. there, they went to Pensylv. where they settled, 1709.

Palmerston, Irish viscount, created 1722 (name Temple).

Palmyra, a city of gr. opulence, bef. 273, now a wretched village.

Pandects, a copy of Justinian's discovered, at Amalphi, 1137, which was so much admired as to favour the revival of the Roman law.

Pannure, Irish earldom of, created 1743 (name Maule).

Pantheon, at Rome, built 25 before Christ.

Pantomime dancers introduced on the Roman stage, 22 before Xt.

Papal usurpation took place, 607.

Paper credit established at the revolution. See **Bank**, **Bills of exchange**, **Credit**.

Paper first invented in the time of Alexander the Great; made of cotton, 1000; made of linen, about 1300; the manufactory first established at Dartford, 1588; white paper first made here, 1687.

Papists encouraged in England, 1640; forbidden to attend the ambassador's chapels, 1641; licensed in Ireland, 1672; forbidden court, 1673; admitted to places of trust, 1685; one made a judge, 1686; made priv. counsellors, 1687; indulgences granted them in England, 1778; in Ireland also, 1782. See **Riot**.

Paraguay discovered by the Spaniards, 1515.

Parchment, the invention of king Annulus of Pergamus, about 158 before Christ; till this time they wrote on the bark of trees.

Pardon, general, first proclaimed at coronations, 1317.

Paris made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; barricadoes of, 1588; again, Aug. 27, 1648; first parliament there, 1302; old parliament recalled, Nov. 25, 1774. See **France**.

Parishes, their boundaries first marked out in England, 643.

Park, St. James's, improved and planted by Charles II. and the game of Mall was there played by the nobility, 1658; improved by George III. 1775. See **St. James's palace**.

Park, ground first enclosed for one at Woodstock, 1123; though Spelman says, they are of higher antiquity; they were certainly in use in the Eastern countries.

Parliaments, or general councils, coeval with the kingdom itself; but the parliament, as it now stands, was instituted, 1215; no speaker appointed till 1259; others say, 1377; the epoch of the house of commons in England, Jan. 20, 1265; of lords and commons expressly mentioned, 1337; they met at Eltham; the building is now a ha. n. The journals of the lords began in the reign of Henry VIII. 1509; those of the commons, not till that of Edward VI. First parliament in Ireland, by general representation, 1613; that in England, remarkable for the epoch, in which were first regularly formed the parties of Court and Country, June 16, 1621; the long one met, 1640, and passed an act for abolishing the house of lords, March 19, 1649, but was violently dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653; a part however met again, May 8, 1659, and was called the Rump; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716. See **Peers**, **Privilege**, **Lawyers**, **Provisions**, **Rump**, **Praise-God**.

Parry, Dr. William, executed for treason, 1585.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.

Parthia, rescued by Arsaces, its first king, from Antiochus, king of Syria, 250 before Christ; Artabanus, the last king, was dethroned by Artaxerxes, a Persian, 226. See **Persian empire**.

Partition treaty, the first, signed, 1698.

Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491 before Christ.

Patrick, St. first bishop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.

Patronage of churches took place, 402.

Paul,

Paul, St. converted, 33; caught up into the third heaven, 44; visited Athens and Corinth, 50; wrote his first epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; returned to Ephesus, 52; wrote his first epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; his second, 53; put into bonds, and brought to Rome, 55; wrote his second epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Romans, 58; those to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and to Philemon, 62; that to the Hebrews, 63; his first to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; his second to Timothy, 66; died, June 29, 67. See Peter.

Paul's, St. London, was built by Ethelbert king of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 596; burnt, 964; rebuilt, and consecrated, 1240, having been 150 years building; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710. cost 1,000,000l.

Paul's, St. school founded, by Dr. Colet, who died, 1519.

Paulists, formed a republic in South America, about 1590.

Pauper act first passed by Henry VII. See Poor.

Paving act, for London, passed, 1761.

Pawnbroker, the first, established at Perouse, 1457.

Peace. See War.

Pears. See Cherries.

Peele-castle, in the Isle of Man, built before 1245.

Peele-castle, Lancashire, built, 1140.

Peerage, state of, in 1603, viz. one marquis, sixteen earls, two viscounts, and forty barons; peerage bill rejected by parl. 1719.

Pears often executed, without trial, long after Magna Charta; created by patent under Richard II. 1382; their eldest sons first permitted to sit in the h. of com. 1550. See Parliament, Peerage.

Peiasgi, the descendants of Peleg, became a maritime power, and were the second that ruled the Mediterranean, 1057 before Christ. See Phrygians, Rhodians.

Pelham, barony of, created 1756 (name Pelham).

Peloponnesian war, which continued twenty-seven years, began 431 before Christ, and ended in the ruin of the Athenian republic.

Pelham's voyage performed, 1628.

Pembroke, earl of, chosen protector of England, Nov. 11, 1216; died May following.

Pembroke, earl of, and his brother, beheaded by the rebels, 1469.

Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1343 (seventeen fellows).

Pembroke-college, Oxford, founded, 1620 (fourteen fellows).

Pembroke, earldom of, created 1551 (name Herbert).

Penal laws enacted, about 1381.

Penance first inflicted as a punishment, 157.

Pendragon-castle, Westmoreland, destroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.

Penmon-castle, Anglesea, built, 510.

Penrith-castle, Cumberland, built, as supposed, on the ruins of a Roman fortress.

Peonioners, band of, established, 1590.

Pennsylvania relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, 1664; settled, 1674; sold by him to the Penn family, 1682. See Palatines, America.

Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses. See Moses.

Perreaus, the two, brothers, hanged for forgery, Jan. 1776.

Persecution by the Jews, the first in 33; second, 44. First general of the Christians, under Nero, 64; second ditto, under Domitian, 93; third ditto, under Trajan, 107; fourth ditto, under M. Aurelius, 164; fifth ditto, under Severus, 202; sixth ditto, under Maximinus, 235; seventh ditto, under Decius, 250; eighth ditto, under Valerian, 257; ninth ditto, under Aurelian, 272; tenth ditto, under Diocletian, 302; eleventh ditto, by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; twelfth ditto, under Julian the apost. 361.

Persian empire began under Cyrus, on his conquering Medea, 536; ended in the conquest of Darius, about 330; a new empire, called the Parthian, was, however, formed upon its ruins, by the Persians under Artaxerxes, 229; the Saracens, however, in 651, put an end

end to that empire, and Persia became a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Hindostan, till the emperor Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom. Emperor assassinated by his relations, 1747. See Parthia.

Persian trade began, 1569 ; opened through Russia, 1741.

Peruke, the first, made at Paris, 1620; worn here soon after 1660.

almost all the inhabitants, 825 ; another, that raged in Germany from June to Dec. 1679 ; in Vienna alone it destroyed 49,487 persons. See Death.

Peter the Great began to reign in Russia, 1696; worked as a common shipwright, in Deptford yard, to learn the art of ship building, 1698; died, 1725, aged fifty-three.

Peterborough, earldom of, created 1627 (name Mordaunt).

Peter's, St. college, Cambridge, founded 1257 (twenty-two fellows).

Petre, barony of, created 1603 (name Petre).

Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea, 1491 before Christ.

Pheasants brought into Europe, 1250 before Christ.

Phenicians, the, established colonies in Spain, about 1000 before Christ. See Spain, Cadiz.

Philip II. king of Spain, son of the emperor Charles V. born about 1526, married Mary queen of England; was crowned king of Naples and Sicily, on the resignation of his father, 1554, and was allowed to be called king of England during her life; the crown of Spain resigned to him by his father, 1555; refused the order of the garter sent him by queen Elizabeth, 1559; lost the seventeen provinces of Flanders which belonged to Spain, seven of which form the republic of Holland; the other ten are subject to France and Austria, 1579; united Portugal to Spain, 1580 (See Portugal); landed 600 men in Ireland to assist the Catholics, who were driven off, 1581; died, 1598. See Low Countries.

Philippa, queen of Edward III. died at Windsor, Aug. 15, 1369.

Philipburgh, the Spaniards became masters of it, 1633; the French, 1634; the Imperialists, 1635; the French again, 1644; the Imperialists, 1676; the French, 1734.

hipps, lord Mulgrave, sent to explore the North Pole, 1773.

phocæan, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

hædrus born 47 before Christ, died 31.

phosphorus, artificial fire of, discovered by Brand, 1675.

Phrygia Minor, became part of the Lydian empire under Cræsus, about 560 before Christ.

Phrygians, the, were the fifth who acquired the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and held it 25 years, 893 before Christ. See Pelasgi, Rhodians.

physic garden, the first cultivated in England, 1567; that at Oxford, 1652; that at Cambridge began, 1763.

hyfic, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiasticks, from about 1206 to about 1500.

Physicians

Physicians, college of, founded, 1519.

Piston castle, Pembrokehire, built, before 1566.

Picts first mentioned in history, 284; defeated in Britain by Constantius, 306; kingdom of, began in Scotland, 823; extirpated by the Scots, 840; and settled between the Trent and the Tweed.

Picts wall, between England and Scotland, built, 123.

Pilate made governor of Judea, 27; slew himself, 40.

Pin-money, derived from a very ancient tax in France, for providing the queen with pins.

Pins first used in Eng. 1543; before which the ladies used skewers.

Pipes of lead, casting of, invented, 1539.

Piquet, and several other games on cards, invented for the amusement of Charles VI. of Fr. about 1390; cards were little known before.

Pistols first used by the cavalry, 1544.

Pitt's streights, in the East-Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.

Plague, almost the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, which carried off 10,000 persons in a day, 78; a terrible one all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, that lasted near fifty years, 577; in England, that carried off 34,000, 772; in Scotland, wherein died 40,000, 954; in England, 1247; again, 1347; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and England, very dreadful, when 57,274 died in England, 1362; again, 1379; in England, which killed 30,000 in London, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in fifteen years war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, in England, when half the people died, 1517; again, 1548; again, 1594; again, which carried off in London 30,578 persons, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; again, at London, whereof died 35,417, 1625; at Lyons, in Fra. where died 60,000, 1632; again, at London, which destr. 68,000, 1665; at Martelle, fatal to 18,000 persons, 1720; at Messina, Sicily, of which 50,000 died, 1743; at Bassora, in Persia, when 80,000 persons died, 1773.

Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Plantagenet, Geoffrey, earl of Anjou, married the empress Maud, 1127; invaded Normandy, 1137. See Maude.

Plaster of Paris, the method of taking a likeness in, discovered by Andrew Verocchio, 1470.

Plate. See Silver-handled.

Plato died, 348 before Christ, aged 80.

Platoon-firing, invented by Gustavus Adolphus, about 1618.

Playhouse bill passed, obliging pieces to be inspected before performed, 1737. See Theatre.

Pleadings introduced, 786; changed from French to English, 1362.

Pliny, the elder, died, 79, aged 56; the younger, died, 116.

Plough, use of, brought from India by Bacchus.

Plunket, Oliver, popish archbishop of Armagh, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.

Plural number, *We*, instead of *I*, first used by John, 1199; it continued till the accession of George III.

Pluralities. See Pope.

Plymouth burnt by the French fleet, 1377.

Plymouth, earldom of, created 1612 (name Windsor).

Poet Laureat; the first mention of one is in Edward IVth's reign.

Poetry. Orpheus is the earliest author, and by many deemed the inventor, 1249 bef. Xt. Archilochus intro. iambic verse, 700 bef. Xt. Poland, made a duchy, 694; kingdom of, began, by favour of Otto III. emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 999; Red Russia added to it, 1059; Pomerania, that had been separated 180 years, again united with it, 1465; embraced Christianity, 965; Augustus vacated his throne, 1707; endeavoured to recover it, 1709; pacification treaty, 1717; king of, carried off by the confederates, and wounded, Nov. 3, 1771; seized and divided between Prussia, Russia, and Germany, 1773. This crown is elective. See Protestants.

Polygamy, public law against it in the emp. of Rome, about 393; allowed to be agreeable to scripture by our first reformers; custom of lending wives was general in the first ages of Christianity.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Poll-tax

Powis, earldom of, created 1748 (name Herbert).

Prætorian guards finally abolished at Rome, 312.

Pragmatic sanction, took place, 1439; ratified by England and other powers, 1740.

Prague founded by the emperor Charles IV. of Germany, 1361.

Praise-God-Barebones, a parliament so called, from the name of one of the members, met July 4, 1653.

Praying towards the east ordered by the pope, 532; praying for the dead, first introduced into the Christian church, about 590.

Precedency settled, 1668.

Predestination established by Lucidus, a priest of Gaul, 470.

Presbyterian meeting-house, the first in England established at Wandsworth, Surry, Nov. 20, 1572, by the Puritans; Presbyterianism set up in Scotland, 1638. See Episcopacy, Ministers.

Press, the last act for restraining the liberty of, expired, 1694.

Pressing supported by custom, as far back as records can be found; 1000 men were pressed for land service, 1596; the first commission to press seamen, 29 Edward III. 1355; declared illegal, but in case of invasions, Dec. 1641.

Preston guild established, 1172; town chartered, 1684.

Pretender, Edward, the, son of James II. of England, born, June 10, 1688; married, 1719; died, 1766; Charles, son of the former, born, March 20, 1720.

Primogeniture, right of, came in with the feudal law, 1070.

Prince of Wales, title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1286.

Printing, Chinese mode of, on tablets, invented, 930; first performed with wooden blocks, and almost immediately after with separate wooden types, by L. Koller, at Harlaem, 1430; with metal types, by John Gensfleisch his brother, Gutenberg of Mentz, and Faust, 1444; Peter Schæffer found the method of casting types, 1452; printing intro. at Oxford, with wooden types, by Fr. Corbellis, from Harlaem, 1459; brought into England, by Wm. Caxton, a mercer, of Lond. 1471; Aldus Manutius cast the Hebrew, Greek, and Italic characters; the first Greek book printed, 1476; Hebrew book ditto, 1478; the number of master printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star-chamber, 1638. See Press.

Prior, Mathew, died, 1721, aged 56.

Priories, 110, suppressed by order of Council, 1414; totally suppressed by Henry VIII. 1539. See Monastery.

Prisoners of war, the custom of enslaving them, totally abolished in the thirteenth century.

Privilege of parl. respecting their servants' debts, relinquished, 1770.

Privileged places in London for debtors, as the Mint, and Whitefriars, abolished, 1696.

Privy council instituted by Alfred, about 896.

Professorships of history, divinity, &c. seem to have been instituted in the universities, &c. owing to the scarcity of books at that period; those of modern lang. and modern hist. estab. by George I. 1724.

Promissory notes made assignable, 1705; taxed, 1782.

Prophets, several French, offered to submit to death, saying, they would rise again before the people. They were put in the pillory, 1706.

Prostration at the elevation of the mass first enjoined, 1201.

Protectorate. That of the earl of Pembroke, began, Oct. 1216, ended, by his death, the same year; of the duke of Bedford, began, 1422, ended, by his death, Sept. 1435; of the duke of Gloucester, began, April, 1483, ended, by his assuming the royal dignity, June, 1483; of Somerset, began, 1547, ended, by his resignation, 1549; of Oliver Cromwell, began, Dec. 1653, ended, by his death, 1658; of Rd. Cromwell, began, 1658, ended, by his resignation, Apr. 1659.

Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.

Protestants, name of, began, April 19, 1530; bloody execution of, at Thorn, 1724.

Provisions of Oxford passed, in which was the first sketch of a house of commons, 1258.

Prussia, subdued by the Mercian knights, sent by the emp. Frederic II. 1215; weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted

to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219; the grand master of the teutonic order conquered the poles, and kept possession till 1700, when he was made a king. See Poland.

Psalms translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.

Public houses, a power of licensing them, first granted to Sir Giles Montpeffion, and Sir Fr. Michel, for their own emolument, 1621.

Pulvis fulminans, first known to Roger Bacon, 1290.

Pumps first invented, 1425.

Punic war. 1st commenced, 264; 2d, 218; 3d, 149 bef. Christ.

Purgatives, of the mild kind, first discovered, 1245.

Purgatory invented, 250; introduced, 511.

Purification of the blessed Virgin, feast of, established, 552.

Puritans, Protestants who fled to Germany in queen Mary's reign, and returned in that of Elizabeth.

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.

Purple, the, given to the cardinals by Paul II. 1465.

Pythian games instituted at Delphos, about 626 before Christ.

QUADRANTS, solar, introduced at Rome, 290 before Christ.

Quadruple alliance between Germany, France, Holland, and Great-Britain concluded, July 22, 1718.

Quakers, sect of, founded by George Fox, 1664; sixty transported to America by order of council, 1684. Notwithstanding their affirmation was adopted by act of parliament for an oath, in 1696, the election of John Archdale, chosen a member of parliament, was made void, for his refusing to take the oaths, 1698.

Qualification act for members of parliament, passed 1711.

Quebec taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759.

Queen's college, Cambridge, founded, 1548 (nineteen fellows).

Queen's college, Oxford, founded, 1320 (sixteen fellows).

Queensbury, Scots dukedom of, created 1684 (name Douglas).

Quicksilver, its use in refining silver discovered, 1540.

Quicquists, or Molinists, arose und. Molinos, a priest of Saragossa, 1685.

Quin, James, the comedian, died, 1766, aged 73.

RAAY, Scots barony, created 1628 (name Mackay).

Rabbit-woman, the affair of, 1726.

Raby-castle, Durham, built, 1020.

Radnor, earldom of, created 1765 (name Bouverie.)

Raid of Ruthven, the, when James I. was seized by the nobles of Scotland, August 22, 1582.

Rainbow, theory of, given by Dedominis, 1611.

Raine's charity took place, 1758.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded, 1618, aged 76.

Ramsey-abbey, in Hunts, built, 969; 100 houses burnt, May 21, 1763.

Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burned down, May 7, 1759.

Ranelagh, Irish viscount, created 1628 (name Jones).

Ransoms, formerly paid by prisoners, were appropriated, by great men, to build their castles, 1423.

Ranza-castle, Arran isle, Scotland, built, before 1380.

Rateliffe, hon. Charles, beheaded, Dec. 8, 1746.

Ratisbon built, 1187 before Christ.

Ravensthorpe, barony of, created 1747 (name Liddel).

Ravishing of women made a capital offence, 1279.

Rawdon, barony of, created 1783 (name Rawdon).

Reading abbey, Berks, built, 1211.

Rebellion, of the English, against William II. 1088, extinguished, 1090; of the Welch, 1095; in England, in favour of the empress Maude, 1139, ended, 1153; of the Barons, April 1215, compromised by the grant of magna charta, June 15 following; of ditto, 1262, ended, 1267; under Wat Tyler, 1381; in Ireland, 1399: (see Richard II.) against Richard, 1399, ended with the death of the king; (see Richard II.) of the English and Welch, 1400, ended, 1407; under the earl of Northumberland, who was slain, 1408; of Jack Cade, June 1, 1450; in favour of the house of York, 1452, ended, 1464; (see Hen. VI. Edw. IV.) of the English, in Yorkshire, 1469; under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, ended the same year;

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year; (see Edw. IV.) under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI. (see Henry VI.) of the earl of Richmond, 1485, which ended with the death of Richard III. (see Rich. III. Henry VII.) under Lamb. Simnel, 1487, ended the same year; (see Simnel) under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, ended, 1499; (see Warbeck) under Flammoc, 1497, which ended soon after; of the English, 1536, ended the same year; of ditto, in the west, June, 1549, suppressed the same year; of ditto, in Norfolk, headed by Ket the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549; (see Ket) in favour of lady Jane Grey, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane; (see Grey, lady Jane, and Mary) of Sir Thomas Wiat, 1554; of the Roman catholics, 1559, suppressed the same year; of the Irish, under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed, 1601; under the earl of Essex, 1600, ended, 1601; (see Elizabeth, Essex) against Charles I. 1639, ended, 1649; (see Charles I.) of the Irish, under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Neil, &c. 1641, ended, 1651; of the Whigs in Scotland, 1666, ended that year; of the Scotch, under Hamilton, 1679; under the duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death; (see Monmouth) of the Scotch, under the old pretender, 1715, quelled, 1716; of the Scotch, and the young pretender, 1745, quelled, 1746; of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1775, ended in their independence, 1783. (See Conspiracies, York, Archbishop of).

Reculver abbey, Kent, built, 669.

Redwald, succeeded Ethelbert, as seventh king of Britain, 616; established Edwin on the throne of Northumberland, 617; died, 624; and was succeeded in the monarchy by Edwin.

Reformation, the, first set on foot by John Wickliffe, 1370; begun in England, 1534; completed, 1547.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1538; of deeds, &c. in Yorkshire, 1703; in Middlesex, 1709.

Relicks. See Images.

Religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII. 1537.

Restoration, or the restoring of Charles II. 1660.

Revolution in Great-Britain took place, Nov. 5, 1688.

Rhode-Island, New-England, settled, 1637, 1644; charter granted, 1662; vacated by order, 1684; re-assumed, 1689.

Rhodes, an island of the Turks, peopled from Crete, 916; the republic, however not completed till 480; the city built, 432 before Christ; Colossus thrown down by an earthquake, 222; taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus sold, which weighed 720,000lb. 652; taken from the Turks, 1308; retaken by them, from the knights of Jerusalem, 1523. See Malta.

Rhodians, the, were the fourth who acquired the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and held it for twenty-three years, 916 before Christ. See Pelasgi, Phrygians.

Rhudland castle, Flintshire, rebuilt, soon after 1063.

Rice first noticed in South Carolina, growing naturally, 1702.

Richard I. for his valour called *Coeur de Lion*, second son of Henry II. born at Oxford, 1157; invested with the duchy of Guienne and Poitou; prevailed on by his mother to rebel against his father, 1173; submitted to him, 1183; excommunicated by the pope's legate, 1189; a new breach with his father the same year; succeeded him on the throne, Sept. 3, ditto; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France, June 19, 1190; took Messina the end of the year; married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the duke of Austria, who confined him, and loaded him with irons, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 300,000l. Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20, following, and crowned again; invaded France the next month; wounded in the shoulder with an arrow at the castle of Chaluz, near Limoges, of which he died, April 6, 1199, and was succeeded by his brother John. See Henry II.

Richard II. son to Edward the black prince, born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward

ward III. on the throne, June 21, 1377, crowned July 16 aft. married Anne, fister to the empress of Germany, Jan. 14, 1382; deithroned, 1387; resumed the governm. 1389; buried his queen, August 3, 1394; affianced to Isabella, daugh. of France, then only seven years old, autumn, 1396; on the death of John of Gaunt d. of Lancaster, seized the Lancastrian estate, 1399; went to Irel. the same year to revenge the death of his cousin the earl of March, heir to the crown, there slain in oppos. a rebellion; in the mean time, Henry the d. of Lancaster's son came over to England in July, and raised an army to recov. his estate, and was joined by all the people; on Richard's ret. he was tak. prisf. by Henry, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1. 1399; resigned his crown to Henry, Sept. 28, following, and was succeeded by this Henry IV. duke of Lancaster, grandson to Edward III. Richard was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, Oct. 16; but on a conspiracy to restore him, was murdered by eight assassins, Jan. 1400, in Pomfret-castle; sixteen of the conspirators were executed.

Richard III. brother to Edward IV. married Ann Nevil, the widow of Edward, son of Henry VI. whom he had murdered (see Edward) 1471; elected king, June 20, 1483; crowned July 6, following; again at York, Sept. 8; buried his son Edward, Apr. 1484; poisoned his queen the same year; his dominions invaded by his fifth cousin, Henry, earl of Richmond, who gave him battle at Bosworth, where Richard was slain, Aug. 22, 1485, aged thirty-two, he was succeeded by the victor Henry VII. See Grey; Edw. son of Hen. VI; Hen. VII; Glouc. duke of; Edw. V.

Richardson, Samuel, died 1761, aged fifty-seven.

Richborough-castle, Kent, built by the Romans.

Richmond-castle, Yorkshire, built in the reign of William I.

Richmond-palace, Surrey, built by Henry VII. on the spot where the old Sheen-palace stood, 1498; park, enclosed by Charles I; bridge began building, Aug. 23, 1774.

Richmond, dukedom of, created 1675 (name Lenax).

Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.

Rights, bill of, passed, 1628.

Rio de la Plata first entered by Diaz de Solis, 1515; a viceroy appointed there by Spain, 1776. See Buenos Ayres.

Riot aft. passed 1 George I. 1714.

Riot in St. George's-Field, May 10, 1768, on account of Wilkes's imprisonment; that under the name of the Protestant Association, June 2, 1780.

Rippon-monastery, Yorkshire, built, 677.

Rivaulx-abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1132.

River Lee, Herts; aft. passed to make it navigable; the first for an inland river, 1425.

River, New, brought to London, 1614.

Rivers, earl of, father to the queen of Edward IV. beheaded by the mutineers in Northamptonshire, 1469.

Rivers, earl of, maternal uncle to Edward V. beheaded at Pontefract, June 13, 1483.

Rivers, barony of, created 1776 (name Pitt).

Rizzio, a musician, the paramour of Mary queen of Scots, murdered by her husband, lord Darnly, March 9, 1566.

Robert, eldest son of William I. succeeded his father in the duchy of Normandy, 1087; mortgaged his duchy to William II. and went on the crusade, 1096; in his absence, his younger brother Henry mounted the English throne, vacant by the death of William II. 1100; invited by the English to take their crown, and came over with an army for that purpose; but when in sight of his brother's forces, he resigned his pretensions to him for a pension of 3000 marks, 1101; taken prisoner by his brother Henry, when he conquered Normandy, 1106; confined in Cardiff-castle, where he died, 1134, after twenty-seven years imprisonment. See Henry I. William I. William II.

Robin Hood and Little John, great robbers in 1189.

Roch-abbey, Yorkshire, founded, 1147.

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Rochelle, besieged by the duke of Anjou, 1573.
Rochester walled in, and the priory and church began building,
about 600; first bishop was Justus, 604; castle built by William
the Conqueror, about 1070; bridge built, 1392; cathedral rebuilt,
1080; archdeaconry erected, about 1089; deanery about 1541;
city burnt, 1137.

Rochford, earldom of, created 1695 (name Nassau de Zulestein).

Rockingham-castle, Northamptonshire, built, 1070.

Roden, Irish earldom of, created 1771 (name Jocelyn).

Rodney, barony of, created 1782 (name Rodney).

Rokey, Irish barony, created 1777 (name Robinson).

Rollo, first duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the
crown of France, 876.

Rollo, Scots barony, created 1650 (name Rollo).

Roll's-chapel, London, founded by Henry III. 1233.

Romances and French poetry derived their origin from the crusades.

Romans, the, were at peace with all the world, 235 before Christ;
quitted Britain for good, 426. See Julius Cæsar.

Roman empire, the, comprehended Spain, Portugal, France, Savoy,
Switzerland, England, the four electorates of the Rhine, Liege,
Luxemburgh, Hainault, Flanders, Brabant, Italy, Naples, the
Mediterranean isles, Bavaria, Austria, Lower Hungary, Slavonia,
Turkey, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria,
Phœnicia, Palestine, and the western parts of Africa, above 3000
miles in breadth, and 3000 in length: the republic changed to an
empire, and Augustus made the first emperor, 27 before Christ;
the empire bought by auction by Didius Julianus, 193; about 222
it began to sink under its own weight; divided into four parts be-
tween two emperors, Dioclesian and Constantius, the basis of its
dissolution, 292; divided again into eastern and western, 379;
the western empire totally destroyed and sunk into the kingdom of
Italy, under Odoacer, 476; Constantine, that founded Constanti-
nople, was the first Christian emperor; Theodosius was the first
that embraced the Trinity, 380. See Rome, Paganism, Goths,
Vandals.

Roman highways made in Britain, 415.

Roman Catholics. See Papists.

Rome, city of, founded April 20, 753 before Christ, in the year of
the world, 3251, in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. (Sir
Isaac Newton says, 627 before Christ.) Romulus was the first
king; the circus built, 605; its consular government began, 500;
a dictator first appointed, 493; number of inhabitants able to
bear arms, were 132,419 men, 459; in 294, the number was
270,000; 338,214 in 159; 320,000 in 50; decemviri appointed
to form laws, which were completed, 451; sacked by Brennus,
390; the tribunes, ædiles, &c. divested of all power, 450; (see
Tribunes, Ædiles) censors created, 443; patrician tribunes
chosen instead of consuls, 421; consulship restored, 418; three
quaestors elected, 410; Roman soldiers first paid, 406; city
burnt by the Gauls, 388; a prætor first appointed, 365; ca-
pitul and temple of Janus built, 207; the capitol burnt, 83 before
Christ; rebuilt by Domitian. The city was fifty of our miles round,
and contained 6,900,000 people, A. D. 48. The Carthusian church
and part of the baths built in Diocletian's reign: the seat of the
empire removed from Rome to Constantinople by Constantine,
330; Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410; by the Van-
dals, 455; by the Heruli, 476; recovered for Justinian by Beli-
sarius, 537; retaken by the Goths, 547; reconquered by the em-
peror, 553; revolted from the Greek emperors, became free, and
was governed by a senate, 726 (see Belisarius). The senate and
people acknowledged Charlemagne, king of France, as emperor
of the West, who surrendered the city to the pope, reserving the
sovereignty, 800; the popes afterwards made themselves and the
city independent. St. Peter's built by pope Julius II. who died
1512. Bramante was the architect. See Roman empire, Goths,
Vandals, Pantheon, Library, Prætorian, Sabines.

Romney,

Romney, barony of, created 1716 (name Marham).
 Rosamond, mistress to Henry II. 1172; shut up at Woodstock, 1189; died soon after.
 Rose, white and red, were distinctions given to the houses of York and Lancaster.
 Roseberry, Scots earldom of, created 1703 (name Primrose).
 Rose-trees first planted in England, 1522.
 Rothes, Scots earldom of, created 1457 (name Pepys).
 Rothesay castle, Bute isle, Scotland, built before 1263.
 Rougemont castle, Exon, said to be built by Julius Cæsar.
 Rowe, Richard, poet laureat, 1715, died 1718, aged 44.
 Roxana, widow of Alex. the Great, and her son Alexander, killed by Cassander, 311 before Christ.
 Roxburgh, Scots dukedom of, created 1707 (name Ker).
 Roydon, Cambridgeshire, burnt (thirty-six houses) Aug. 23, 1747.
 Ruffs first worn in the reign of Edward VI.
 Rumsey abbey, Hants, built, 972.
 Rump parliament met, 1659.
 Russell, Lord William, beheaded, July 21, 1683, aged 44.
 Russia. Christianity introduced there, 955; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, 864; conquered by the Crim Tartars, 1240; and governed by lords tributary to them, till 1300; the non-payment of the tribute occasioned wars, which ended in their independency, 1462; the first Czar, 1553; about this time they conquered Siberia; the Tartars surprised Moscow, and killed 30,000 inhabitants, 1571; established as an empire, 1721; a revolution in favour of Elizabeth, 1740; another, in favour of the present empress, 1762; the emperor John, an infant, deposed, 1741; put to death, 1762; the punishment of the knout abolished, 1752. See Peter the Great, Peter III.
 Russia company established in England, 1555.
 Ruthven, Scots barony, created 1651 (name Ruthven).
 Rutland, dukedom of, created 1703 (name Manners).
 Rye first sent members to parliament, 1368; burnt by the French, 1377; harbour opened, July 14, 1762.
 Rye-house plot discovered, June 12, 1683.

SABBATICAL year, the first, 1444 before Christ.

Sabines, the rape of the, 750 before Christ.

Sacheverel, rev. Dr. silenced, March 23, 1710. See High Church.

Sackville, viscount, created 1782 (name Germain).

Sackville, lord, tried for disobedience, Aug. 1760.

Sacramentarians, appeared, 1048.

Sacred first added to the king's title, 1603.

Sacrifice, first offered to God by Abel, 3875 before Christ. It was a very ancient custom in Italy to sacrifice men; this continued till about 250.

Saddles in use, 3041; side-saddles first used here, 1388.

Saffron plant brought here in the reign of Edward III.

Sailcloth first manufactured here, 1599.

Sailors first registered in France, about 1670.

St. Agatha-monastery, near Richmond, Yorksh. founded, 1151.

St. Albans, dukedom of, created 1683 (name Beauclerk).

St. Alban's-monastery built by Offa, king of Mercia. See Offa.

St. Asaph bishopric founded, about 560; archdeaconry erected before 1127; deanery, before 1239.

St. Christopher's seized by the French and English, 1626.

St. David's, an archbishopric, 519; removed from Caerleon, 577; became a suffragan, 1148; archdeaconry erected before 1128; cathedral built, 1180; precentorship founded, 1225; treasurer-ship, 1259; chancellorship, 1287; palace built, 1335.

St. Edmund's Bury monastery, Suffolk, built, 1028.

St. George, Irish barony, created 1763 (name St. George).

St. German's-priory, Cornwall, built, 937.

St. Helena first taken possession of by the English, 1600; taken by the Dutch, 1673; retaken by the English the same year.

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St. James's palace, formerly an hospital, made a palace by Henry VIII. 1531.

St. John, barony of, created 1558 (name St. John).

St. Lucia. See Martinico.

St. Michael, feast of, instituted 487.

St. Michael's Mount monastery, Cornwall, erected 1030.

St. Patrick. See Ireland.

St. Simon and St. Jude, feast of, instituted 1091.

St. Vincent's. See Martinico.

Saints, titular. St. George of England and Portugal, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Dennis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Mark of Venice. See Patrick, St. George, St.

Salic law confirmed in the reign of Pharamond of France, 424.

Salisbury, Richard Neville, earl of, beheaded, 1461.

Salisbury, counsels of, niece to Richard III. the last of the Planta-

genets, beheaded May 27, 1540.

Salisbury, earldom of, created 1605 (name Cecil).

Salisbury bishopric formed, by uniting those of Sherborne and Wil-

ton, 1071; deanery erected about 1091; cathedral finished, 1258;

town chartered by Henry III; hospital for clergymen's widows

founded, 1683. See Church service.

Salt duties formed, June 15, 1702; received 1732.

Salt mines, Staffordshire, discovered 1670.

Salton, Scots viscount, created 1445 (name Fraser).

Saltwood-castle, Kent, first built by the Romans.

Sannite war ended, 272 before Xt. having continued 71 years.

Sampson pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 3000

Philistines, 1117 before Christ.

Sanctaries first granted by king Lucius, to our churches and their

precincts about 179; St. John's of Beverley, Yorkshire, was thus

privileged in the time of the Saxons; St. Buriens, in Cornwall;

also by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor;

and St. Martin's le Grand, London, 1529; abolished, 1534;

totally, 1548.

Sandal-castle, Yorkshire, built, 1317.

Sandford-castle, Dorsetshire, built, 1540

Sandgate-castle, Kent, built, 1540.

Sandown-castle, near Deal, erected by Henry VIII.

Sandwich, earldom of, created 1660 (name Mountague).

Sandwich built, 957; seaport destroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Sandys, barony of, created 1743 (name Sandys).

Sanguir, lord, hanged for murder, 1612.

Saracens conquered Spain, 713; 70,000 slain in battle by Raminus

king of Spain, 814; empire of, finished, by Bagdad's being

taken by the Tartars, 1258.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303; taken from them by

an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title

of king, 1708. The first king was Victor, who abdicated the

throne, in favour of his son, 1730, and died in prison 1732.

See Savoy.

Sardis, city of, burnt by the Athenians, 504 before Christ.

Sark-island conquered by the English under Elizabeth. See Jersey.

Sarum. See Church service.

Satellites first discovered by Galileo, 1608.

Saturn, temple of, founded, and the festivals called Saturnalia,

instituted at Rome, Dec. 407 before Christ.

Saturn, four of its satellites discovered by Simon Mayer, 1609;

ring discovered by Huygens, 1634; the fifth Satellite discovered

by Huygens, 1655.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans

118 before Christ. The Alemans seized it in 395; the Franks,

496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when

Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert, with the title

of earl. Amadeus VIII. earl of Savoy, solicited Sigismund,

emperor of Germany, to erect his dominions into a duchy, which

he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. The late duke having taken Sicily in 1713, by the assistance of the English, was made king of that country, but, by the peace of Utrecht, changed it for Sardinia, 1714. The dukedom of Savoy is now the king of Sardinia's second title. See Sardinia.

Sawley-abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1147.

Sawmills first erected near Lond. 1633, but afterwards demolished.

Saxo Grammaticus wrote the Danish history, 1170.

Saxons, the, arrived in England, 449, having been invited over by the Britons.

Say and Sele, barony of, created 1624 (name Twisleton).

Scaevola, Mutius, burnt his right-hand before Porfenna, 508 bef. Xt.

Scarborough-castle built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.

Scarborough, earldom of, created 1690 (name Lumley).

Scarlet, art of dying, invented, 1000; colour said to be first found by Drabel about 1624.

Sarsdale, barony of, created 1761 (name Curzon).

Scenes first introduced into theatres, 1532.

Schomberg, duke of, came over with William III. landed in Ireland with an army, Aug. 13, 1690; kil. at the bat. of the Boyne, 1690.

Scotch money, the same as in England till 1354.

Scotland, history of, began 328 before Christ, when Fergus I. was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith about 209; united under one monarchy by Kenneth II. the 69th king, and called Scotland, 843; divided into baronies, 1032; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch-Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was disputed by twelve candidates, who submitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1285, which gave him an opportunity to conquer it; it was not entirely recovered by the Scots till 1314; its records lost, its regalia and crown taken and brought to England with the coronation chair, now in Westminster-abbey, 1296; first general assembly of the church, held Dec. 20, 1560; earl of Murray regent, 1567; earl of Lenox regent, July 12, 1570; earl of Mar regent, Sept. 6, 1571; earl of Morton regent, Nov. 24, 1572; invaded by the Spaniards, 1719. See Union, Mary queen of Scots, James I. &c. Murray.

Scribes and Pharisees, sect of, commenced 31 before Christ.

Sculpture supposed to be invented, about 1900 bef. Xt. See Carving.

Scutage, the first tax levied in England, to pay an army, 1139.

Sea-fight, with the French, 1297: between the English and the French, 1340, when the latter lost 400 vessels and 30,000 men; between ditto, 1350; between the English and Flemings, 1371; between the English and Spaniards, 1372; between the Spanish, French, and Flemish fleet, and the English, 1387, when eighty French ships laden were taken by the English, 1389; off Milford-Haven, when the English took fourteen and destroyed fifteen French ships, 1405; off Sandwich, when the French were taken, Nov. 1459; on the coast of Britain, between the English and the French, 1512; between the English and the French, April 25, 1513; off Calais, between the English and the Spanish armada, 1588; in the channel between the English and French, 1546; again, when the French lost 1000 men, 1549; in Dover road, between the English and the Dutch, June 29, 1652; in the Downs, with the Dutch, Nov. 29, 1652; near Portland, with the Dutch, Feb. 18, 1653; again, near the coast of Flanders, June 2, 1653; again, July 29, 1653; off Cadiz, between the English and the Spaniards, Sept. 1656; at the Canaries, where Blake destroyed the Spanish galleons, April 20, 1657; 130 Dutch merchantmen taken, Nov. 1664; between the English and the Dutch, June 3, 1665; between the English and the Dutch and French joined, June 1, 1666; at the mouth of the Thames, between the English and the Dutch, July 25, 1666; Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and destroyed part of the English fleet, June 11, 1667; near Martinico, with the French, June 25, 1667; 150 merchantmen and two Dutch men of war were

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652; in the

were taken in the Uly, August 8, 1667; twelve Algerine
pirates destroyed by Sir Edward Spragg, 1671; at Solebay
between the English and French joined and the Dutch, May 28,
1672; again, on the coast of Holland, between the combined
fleets and the Dutch, May 28, 1673; again, June 4, 1673; at
the mouth of the Texel, Aug. 11, 1673; English and Dutch
beat by the French off Beachy-head, June 30, 1690; French beat
off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692; off St. Vincent, when
the English and Dutch were beaten by the French, June 16, 1693;
Spaniards and French beat by the Dutch and English, near Vigo,
Aug. 13, 1702; off Carthage, between the French and English,
Aug. 19, 1702; between the French and English, Aug. 24, 1704;
at Gibraltar, Nov. 5, 1704; off the Lizard, Oct. 9, 1707;
admiral Leake took sixty laden vessels from the French, May
22, 1708; near Carthage, May 28, 1708; Spanish fleet de-
stroyed by the English off Cape Passaro, Aug. 11, 1718; off Tou-
lon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and the
English, Feb. 9, 1744; off Cape Finisterre, when the French
fleet was taken by admiral Anson, May 3, 1747; at the Isle of
Aix, when Hawke took six French men of war, Oct. 14, 1747;
the Alcide and Lys, French ships, taken by Captain Howe, off
Newfoundland, June, 1755; off Cape Francois, when seven
French ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1757;
when admiral Pocock defeated the French in the East-Indies, Apr.
29, 1758; again, Aug. 3, 1758; again, Oct. 26, 1759; De la
Clue, French admiral, defeated by Boscawen, off Cema, 1759;
off Belleisle, between the English and the French, Nov. 1759;
when Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen,
Oct. 9, 1762; on Lake Champlain, between the English and
Americans, Oct. 11 and 13, 1776; off Breit, between the Engl.
and the French, July 27, 1778; off Cape St. Vincent, between
the English and the Spanish, Jan. 16, 1780; off Martinico,
between the English and the French, April 17, 1780; off ditto,
between ditto, May 15 and 19, 1780; at St. Jago, between the
English and the French, April 16, 1781; off Martinico, between
the English and the French, April 29, 1781; off Dogger Bank,
between the English and the Dutch, August 5, 1781; off Cape
Henry, near Chesapeake-Bay, between the English and the French,
Sept. 5, 1781; off Martinico, when Rodney destroyed three
French ships, and took ten, April 12, 1782; in the East-Indies,
between the English and French, Feb. 17, 1782; off Gibraltar,
between the English and the French and Spanish combined, Oct.
20, 1782; in the East-Indies, between the English and French,
April 12, 1782; ditto, July 6, 1782; ditto, Sept. 3, 1782.
Sea water made fresh by an experiment, Jan. 1752.
Sealing of writings first introduced here, 1085. See Seals.
Seals, coats of arms were not introduced into them till 1218;
great seal of England first used to crown grants, &c. 1050. See
Sealing of writings, Signing a deed.

Second fight, the first in record that had it was St. Columba of
Ireland, 565.

Secretary of state's office began, 1530.

Sedan chairs introduced about 1581.

Seston, Irish earldom of, created 1771 (name Molyneux).

Sejanus put to death for aspiring to the Roman empire, 31.

Self murder was fashionable in the reign of Tiberius, numbers

putting themselves to death, to avoid the persecution of the emper-

ors, from 20 to 34.

Selkirk, Scots earldom of, created 1645 (name Douglas).

Semple, Scots viscount, created 1488 (name Semple).

Seneca put to death, 64, aged sixty-three.

Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758.

Sengenneth-castle, Glamorgansh. supposed to be built by Edw. I.

Sennacherib, 185,000 of the army of, slain by an angel in one night,

710 before Christ.

Scrapis and Isis, the temple of, demolished, 52 before Christ.

Sermons penned in a canting style, about 1662.
Servant act passed, 1777; improved, 1781.
Sessions, lords of, in Scotland, first appointed, 1532.
Sethians, a sect arose, 190.
Settlement, Irish act of, passed, 1662; repealed, 1689.
Severn, the, turned from its channel, by a great piece of land moving from its place, and crossing the current, near Bildewas-bridge, Shropshire, May 27, 1723.
Sewdley-castle, Gloucestershire, built, 1442.
Sewin's land, New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1622.
Seymour, Sir Thomas, brother to the protector, beheaded on Tower hill, March 20, 1549.
Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, built by Alfred, 897.
Shaftesbury, earldom of, created 1672 (name Cooper).
Shakespeare, William, born 1564, died 1616.
Shannon, Irish earldom of, created 1756 (name Boyle).
Shap-monastery, Westmoreland, founded about 1189.
Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, shot in his coach, July 9, 1679.
Sheffield, Irish barony, created 1780 (name Holroyd).
Shelburne, Irish earldom of, created 1753 (name Petty).
Shenstone, William, the poet, died 1763.
Shepherd, James, hanged 1717.
Sherard, Irish barony, created 1727 (name Sherard).
Sherborne, made a bishop's see, from Winchester, by Ina, 705; united to Wilton, 1071; both translated to Old Sarum soon after, thence to Salisbury, 1218; castle built, 1107, church rebuilt between 1459 and 1504.
Sheriffs of counties first nominated, 1079; the present mode of appointing them has been followed since about 1461. Anciently, in England, ladies were sheriffs. Fifty sheriffs of London ap. in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.
Shillings first coined in England, 1505.
Ship. The first seen in Greece, 1485 before Christ; the first double decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, 1509. Port holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a Frenchman. See Navy.
Shipbroke, Irish earldom, created 1777 (name Vernon).
Ship-money, first levied, 1007; demanded by Charles I. 1632; declared illegal, 1641.
Shoes of the present fashion first worn here, 1633; the buckle not used till the reign of Charles II.
Shoplifting act passed 11th William III. 1699.
Shore, Jane, mistress to Edward IV. did penance, 1483.
Shorcham, borough of, disfranchised, 1770.
Shoulder-knots were worn in the reign of Charles II.
Shrewsbury monastery founded, 1033; castle built, 1084; arch-deaconry of, erected about 1140; town burnt (fifty houses) 1774.
Shrewsbury, earldom of, created 1442 (name Talbot).
Shrove-Tuesday was observed before 1440.
Shuldham, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Shuldham).
Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1292 before Christ. A prince of Arragon took possession of this isle, and thus formed a kingdom of it, distinct from Naples, 1286.
Sidney Algernon, beheaded, 1683, aged sixty-eight.
Signals at sea contrived by James II. 1665; afterwards improved by the French.
Signing a deed, was first used instead of subscribing, from the general state of ignorance, in the 9th century.
Silesia ceded to Prussia, 1743.
Silesia loan subscribed, 1734.
Silk, raw, first made by a people in China, 150 before Christ; first brought from India, 274; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe, 551; first worn in dress, 1435; first silk manufactory in France, 1521; first worn by the clergy in England, 1524; broad silk manufactured from raw silk in England, 1626; brought to perfection by the French refugees in London, 1687.

Silk

Silk throwing-mill invented and fixed at Derby, 1719.

Silk worms eggs first brought into Europe, 527.

Silver first coined in Rome, 269 before Christ.

Silver handled knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury, and but little plate of any sort, 1298.

Simnel, Lambert, crowned king in Ireland under the title of Edw. VI. 1486; invaded Engl. with an armed force, and gave the king battle. 1487, where he was taken prisoner and pardoned.

Simon, St. and St. Jude, feast of, instituted 1091.

Singing established in churches, 67.

Sion-abbey, Middlesex, built, 1414.

Sion-college founded, 1623; incorporated, 1664.

Sir-names, the use of, introduced by the Normans; first used among the nobility, 1200; many of the most common, such as Johnson, Thompson, Wilson, Dickson, &c. were taken by the Flemings, who were naturalized here, 1435.

Skipton-castle, Yorkshire, built soon after 1066.

Slaves, the laws of, settled by Ina, king of the West-Saxons, 692; slave-trade, epoch of the, with the Portuguese, 1443; with the English, 1562. See African company, Negroes.

Sleepers, seven, their fabulous resurrection placed in 425.

Slingby, Sir Henry, beheaded, 1658.

Smerwick-haven, Ireland, fortified, 1578.

Smyrna built, 1030 before Christ; destroyed by an earthquake, 1040; again, 1688.

Sneezing. The custom of saluting those who sneeze very ancient, even in the time of Aristotle.

Society, American philosophical, instituted, January 2, 1769.

Amicable, English, chartered, 1706. Antiquarian, incorporated, November 2, 1751. Artists, ditto, February 26,

1764; Arts and sciences instituted, 1753. Clergymens widows, Ireland, established, 1749; Dublin society incorporated,

1750. Humane, England, instituted, 1774. Irish working schools, incorporated, Oct. 1733. Marine, England, established,

1756. Promotion of Christian knowledge, established, 1699. Propagation of the gospel, incorporated, 1701. Ditto, New

England, ditto, Feb. 7, 1662. Reformation of manners, formed, 1698. Royal, instituted, Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated, 1664.

Royal Academy, established, Dec. 10, 1768. Seamen's widows, incorporated, Oct. 13, 1732. See Charities, Hospitals, Academics.

Socinians, arose under Socinus, 1555.

Sodom burnt, 1897 before Christ; Lot aged sixty-four.

Sodomy is said to have been brought into England by the Lombards, See Lombardy.

Sodor and Man bishopric founded, 447. See Man.

Solar year found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 285; introduced 45 before Christ.

Solar system invented 500 before Christ; establish. by Sir Is. Newton.

Soldiers forbidden to be quartered in private houses, Sept. 1679.

Solomon born, 1033; succeeded his father David on the throne, 1015; laid the foundation of his temple, May 21, 1012; finished it, 1005; dedicated it, Friday Oct. 30, 1000; finished his palace,

991; wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981; died, 975 before Christ.

Solomon's Islands discovered, 1527.

Solon and the seven wise men flourished in Greece, 620 before Xt.

Solway-Moss began to flow, Nov. 15, 1771.

Somers Isles discovered, 1503; settled, 1609.

Somerfet, dukedom of, created 1546 (name Seymour).

Somerfet, Henry Beaufort, duke of, beheaded, 1464; his son beheaded, 1471.

Somerfet, Edward, duke of, maternal uncle to Edward VI. chosen protector, 1547; deprived, 1549; pardoned, 1550; committed

again, 1551, beheaded, Jan. 22, 1552.

Somerton-castle, near Newark, built, 1305.

Somerville, Scots barony, created 1436 (name Somerville).

Sondes, barony of, created 1760 (name Watson).

Sophocles died, 406 before Christ, aged ninety.
Southam, Warwickshire, burnt (forty houses) March 25, 1742.
Southampton, barony of, created 1780 (name Fitzroy).
Southampton old town destroyed, 1338; Watergate built soon after; east gate and walls built, 1338; west gate ditto, 1532.
South-sea company began, 1710; act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720.
Southwark annexed to London, 1550; the monastery, St. Saviour's, built, 1098; fair abolished, 1762.
Southwell-minster, Neots, founded, 630.
Southwell-palace, Newark, Nottinghamshire, built, 1518.
Southwell, Irish viscount, created 1776 (name Southwell).
Sovereign, a coin, value 20s. 1532; value 24s. 1550; val. 30s. 1552.
Spain, conquered by the Romans 206 before Christ; the Goths and Vandals overturned the Roman power, 409, and continued in possession of it till it was conquered by the Moors, in 712; the Moors kept possession till the small kingdoms were swallowed up in Castile and Arragon, 1492; holy brotherhood instituted, 1260; kingdom of, founded, by the union of the two crowns of Castile and Arragon, 1492; Moors completely expelled, 1502; Philip V. resigned his crown to his son, Dec. 1724; on his son's death he reassumed it. See Milan, Naples, Vandals, Moors, Catalonia, Valencia, America.
Spain, New. See America.
Spalatro, in Dalmatia, the cathedral church of, part of the palace of Dioclesian, who retired there in 305.
Sparta founded by Spartus king of Argos, 1718; its name changed to Lacedemon, 1498; became a Roman province 71 before Christ.
Speaker of the house of commons. Seymour was the first not bred to the law, 1675. See parliament.
Spectacles invented by Spina, 1299.
Spencer, earldom of, created 1765 (name Spencer).
Spenser, Edm. born, 1510; died, 1598.
Spensers. Father, son, and grandson, noblemen.—The father hanged, aged ninety, Oct. 1326; the son hanged, November 24, following; the grandson beheaded, 1400.
Sphere, the, invented by Archimedes, about 210 before Christ.
Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, 1530. See Distaff.
Sponsors. See Baptism.
Sports allowed on Sunday evenings, 1617.
Spurs in use, before 1400.
Stadtholdership made hereditary in the Orange family, 1747.
Stafford, Sir Humphrey, beheaded at Tyburn, 1486.
Stafford, lord, beheaded, 1630.
Stafford-castle built by William the conqueror.
Stair, Scots earldom of, created 1633 (name Dalrymple).
Stamford, earldom of, created 1628 (name Grey).
Stamford, Lincolnsh. once a city and university; castle built, 922.
Stamp duties instituted, June 28, 1693; increased, 1756; again, 1776; began in Ireland, March 25, 1774; stamp act, America, repealed, March 18, 1766.
Standing while the gospel is read, ordained, 406.
Stanhope, earldom of, created 1718 (name Stanhope).
Stanley, lord, and others, beheaded, 1495.
Stannary-court held in Cornwall, Aug. 1750; again, 1753.
Staples-Inn, London, established, 1415.
Stapleton, bp. of Exon, murdered in London by the people, 1326.
Star castle, Scilly, built, 1593.
Star-chamber, court of, instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641.
Starching of linen first brought into England, 1554.
Stationers company, their first charter, 1556; second, 1558.
Statuary. Dædalus was the first amongst the Greeks, about 1200 before Christ; the art perfected by Phidias.
Statutes, the, first printed, and in English, 1483; prefixing titles to them first took place, 1487.
Stawel, barony of, created 1690 (name Legge).

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Steam engine, for raising water, &c. invented, 1618.

Stephen, king, third son of Arela, daughter of William the conqueror, by Stephen earl of Blois, succeeded his uncle Henry I. and crowned Dec. 1135, in the absence of Maude: reduced Normandy, 1137; summoned by his brother, the bp. of Winton, to appear before a synod at Westminster, Aug. 1139; defeated, and taken prisoner at Lincoln, by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's brother, 1141, and put in irons in Bristol prison, but released on an exchange for Gloucester, who was taken at Winchester, made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died, October 25, 1154, aged forty-nine, and was succeeded by his second cousin, Henry II. duke of Normandy, son of Maude, by the earl of Anjou. See Matilda, Maude.

Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine for the stone, 1738.

Stews, public. See Brothels.

Stirling, Scots earldom of, created 1633 (name Alexander).

Stockholm, city of, began to be built, 1253; burnt (1000 houses) 1751. See Sweden.

Stocking frame invented about 1589.

Stockings, silk, first worn by the French king, 1543; first worn in England by queen Elizabeth, 1561; the fashion of rolling them over the knees left off in France, 1716.

Stonehenge, supposed to be built by Amb. Aurelius, 461.

Stoney-Stratford burnt (150 houses) May 6, 1742.

Stops not invented till the 15th century; the colon not being used till 1580; the semicolon not till 1599.

Storm, great, in several parts of England, wind S. W. Oct. 5, 1091. During the above, a thick smoke darkened the sky. Another, wind S. W. that threw down 500 houses in London, and unroofed Bow church, Oct. 17, 1091. At Old Sarum, the steeple and many houses were blown down. At Christmas, a westerly wind overthrew several houses and public buildings, tore up trees by the roots, &c. 1320. When king Edward was on his march within two leagues of Chartres, a most dreadful hurricane arose, with thunder and lightning, and hailstones so large, as killed instantly 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1359. A hurricane threw down many houses, destroyed cattle, and rooted up trees, 1389; this was preceded with a great mortality, and after that a famine. A gulf of wind blew off the leads of the Grey Friar's church, London, and almost beat down the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, Nov. 25, 1438. The day O. Cromwell died, there arose one so dreadful, that it extended all over Europe, and seemed to threaten a wreck of nature, 1658. One, 1662. So dreadful a one, as frightened the whole kingdom; ten ships of war were lost, and 1500 seamen; the damage at London was computed at one million sterling, Nov. 26, 27, 1703. One, 1716. One, Nov. 1, 1749. One at Charles-Town, South Carolina, that overflowed the town, and almost destroyed it and the neighbourhood, Sept. 15, 1752. An uncommonly dreadful one at Malta, that killed and wounded near 200 persons, Oct. 29, 1757. One at the Havannah, when 96 public edifices, and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 persons lost their lives, Oct. 25, 1768. Very dreadful one in the Caribbee islands, Aug. 31, 1774. One in the north of England, when three of the Dublin packets foundered at sea, Oct. 19, 1775. Another violent one, off the coast of Holland, Nov. 14, 1775. One in the West-Indies, that did incredible mischief to St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and other West-Indian islands, Oct. 10, 11, 1780. See Jamaica, Tempest.

Stormont, Scots viscount, created 1621 (name Murray).

Stourton, barony, created 1448 (name Stourton).

Stow, archdeaconry of, erected about 1213.

Strabane, Irish viscount, created 1701 (name Hamilton).

Stratford, Thomas, earl of, beheaded, May 12, 1641, aged forty-eight.

Strange, barony of, created 1290 (name Murray).

Strangford, Irish viscount, created 1628 (name Smythe).

Stratfour-abbey, Cardiganshire, built, 1164; rebuilt, 1238.

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Stratford upon Avon, burnt, Aug. 1, 1614; monastery built, 1700;
 - Jubilee, Sept. 6, 1769.
Strathmore, Scots earldom of, created 1606 (name Lyon).
Straw used for the king's bed, 1234.
Streatham, Surry, mineral spring of, discovered about 1639.
Struensee and Brandt, couns, beheaded at Copenhagen, Apr. 1772.
Stucco work brought to perfection by the Romans; revived, 1530.
Style altered at Rome, by adding January and February to the other
 ten months, and making the year consist of 365 days, 709; again,
 by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap year to be but once in four years,
 and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 before Christ; the
 year began to be reckoned from Lady-day, 1265; style altered
 again, at Rome, by taking twelve days off the calendar, 1582;
 the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off ten days, Dec.
 15, 1582; again, at London, by taking eleven days off the
 calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.
Succession, the bill of, passed, 1689; settled on the house of
 Hanover, June 12, 1700.
Sudbury, abp. of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels, 1381.
Sudbury, archdeaconry of, erected about 1126.
Suetonius invaded the isle of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59;
 defeated Boadicea, who headed the Britons, burnt London, and
 slew 70,000 Britons the same year. See Boadicea.
Suevi, took the name of Visigoths, on settling in Spain, to distinguish
 themselves from the Ostrogoths, established in Italy, 419.
Suffolk, archdeaconry of, created before 1127.
Suffolk, earldom of, created 1603 (name Howard).
Suffolk, William, duke of, murdered in his passage to France,
 May 2, 1430.
Suffolk, Edm. beheaded, 1513.
Suffolk, duke of, father to lady Jane Grey, beheaded, Feb. 17, 1554.
Sugar first discovered in the East-Indies; no mention of it till 625;
 first brought into Europe, about 1150; an attempt made to grow
 it in Italy, but not succeeding, the Spaniards and Portuguese
 carried it to America, about 1510; first refined in England, 1659.
Somatra and Malacca discovered by the Portuguese, 1511.
Sun flood still at the command of Joshua, 1454 before Christ; spots
 of, first discovered by Christopher Scheiner, 1611; a spot, more
 than thrice the earth's size, passed its centre, April 21, 1766.
Sun dials invented, 558; erected at Rome, when time was divided
 first into hours, 293 before Christ.
Sundridge, barony of, created 1766 (name Campbell).
Sun fire-office first projected, 1707.
Superstition triumphant through the whole Xtian world, about 1000.
Supremacy, the pope's, shaken, 1533. See Oath.
Surat, India, built, 1660; taken, 1759.
Surgeons exempted from serving on juries, out of respect, 1513.
 See Barbers.
Surinam an English settlement, from 1654; exchanged with the
 Dutch for that of New-York, 1667.
Surplice first worn by Pagan priests, brought into the church of
 Rome by pope Adrian, 796.
Surry, Hen. Howard, earl of, beheaded, Jan. 19, 1547.
Sussex, earldom of, created 1717 (name Yelverton).
Sutherland, Scots earldom, created 1457 (name Sutherland).
Survey of England made, by order of Alfred; again, by William
 the conqueror, 1080.
Swansea-castle, Glamorganshire, built about 1113.
Swearing, the vice of, introduced, 1072.
Sweating-sickness, a native of Great-Britain. It first began, 1485,
 in the army of Henry VII. when he landed at Milford-Haven.
 Happened again, 1506; again, so that in some towns, half the
 people died, in others, a third, 1517, it carried off the patient in
 three hours; again, 1528, when people died in six hours; again,
 1539; again, 1551.

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Sweden, kingdom of, began, 481; united to the crown of Denmark and Norway in 1394, till 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes, and till which time the crown was elective; Christianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility massacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheranism established there by Gustavus Vasa, about 1525; Popery abolished, and the crown declared hereditary, 1544; Christina, queen of, born, 1626; began her reign, 1632; resigned the crown, 1654; died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; king of, made prisoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; conspiracy for altering the government, when counts Brabe and Horne were beheaded, 1756; revolution in the government of, and made absolute, Aug. 13, 1772. See Stockholm.

Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England, and drove Ethelred II. out, 1013; proclaimed king of England, but died, Feb. 2, 1013. Swift, dean, died, 1745; aged seventy-eight.

Switzerland remained subject to the Romans, till conquered by the Alemans from Germany, 395; these were driven out by Clovis I. of France, 496; became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, 888; given by the last king of Burgundy to the emperor of Germany, 1032, to which it belonged till the Swiss Cantons were formed, 1307; their form of government made perpetual by themselves, 1315, and ratified by other powers, 1649; Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480. See Grissler.

Swords consecrated by pope Sergius V. 1009.

Sybil's flourished, about 715 before Christ. See Oracles.

Sydney-college, Cambridge, founded, 1598 (thirteen fellows).

Sydney, Irish barony, created 1768 (name Colby).

Sydney, barony, created 1783 (name Townsend).

Sympathetic powder for stopping the blood, discovered by Sir K.

Digby, who died in 1665.

Synagogue, the great, first appointed, at the return from the Babylonish captivity, 537 before Christ.

Synod, the famous, when deputies were sent from all the reformed churches in Europe, to Dort in Holland, 1618; the first national synod here, 673; the last, 1555.

Syracuse, the city of, founded about 761; taken by Marcellus, 212 before Christ.

Syria was a powerful nation about 900, and continued so till the king of Assyria took Damascus, 740; conquered by Alexander the great, 322, and became again independent about 312, till it was made a province of Rome by Pompey, 65 before Christ; conquered by the Saracens, 640; by the Turks, 1517.

Sylgambis starved herself, 320 before Christ.

TAAFFE of Corren, Irish viscount, created 1628 (name Taaffe).

Taffatics first manufactured here, 1598.

Tabernacle of the Lord's supper, feast of, instituted, 1443 bef. Xt.

Tacitus born 64, alive 117.

Tainistry and Gavelkind, Ireland, abolished, 1604. It was introduced into England in the time of the Saxons.

Talbot, barony, created 1783 (name Talbot).

Tale-tellers, a species of poetical historians, flourished 558.

Tallard the French general, brought prisoner here, and confined in Nottingham-castle, Dec. 14, 1704.

Talmud, the, made, 117 before Christ.

Tamarisk plant brought first here from Germany, 1560.

Tamworth-castle, Warwickshire, built, 914.

Tangiers given by Portugal to Charles II. 1652; destroyed by order of Charles II. Oct. 1683. See Bombay.

Tankerville, earldom of, created 1714 (name Bennet).

Tapestry, art of, first brought to England about 1546; first manufactory established here, 1620.

Tara, the plaster of, a register established in Ireland, 769 before Xt.

Tartary. The first chan was Jenghes Khan, 1206, whose descendants held the empire till 1582, when the Mungous revolted to

- the Manchew Tartars, in China. The Eluths became a separate state about 1400.
- Tar water, virtues of, first discovered, 1744.
- Tasman's voyage into the South-Seas, performed, 1642.
- Tasso died, 1595, aged fifty-one.
- Taunton, archdeaconry of, erected, 1106; precentorship ditto, 1135.
- Tavistock-monastery built, 951.
- Taxes, the origin of, is from those levied by Solon at Athens, 540 before Christ. The first paid in money here were in 1067, though subsidies in kind continued till 1377. See Scutage.
- Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East-India company, early in the 17th century: a quantity of it brought from Holland, 1666. It from this time became universal, and sold for 60s. per lb. Americans refused to receive it with a duty on it, 1773.
- Telescope invented by Zach. Janfen, at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on Newton's principles, 1692.
- Temefwaer taken by the imperialists, 1716.
- Tempest. See Storm.
- Temple, Sir William, died, 1699, aged sixty-nine.
- Temple, earldom of, created 1749 (name Temple).
- Temple, London, founded by the knights templars, 1185; church founded, 1185; present one built, 1240; hall, middle temple, rebuilt, 1572.
- Templetown, Irish barony, created 1776 (name Upton).
- Tenby-castle, Pembroke-shire, built, 1079.
- Terceras isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.
- Terms and vacations in law introduced from Normandy, 1079; the long vacation being adapted to the time of the vintage.
- Terra Firma conquered by Spain, 1514.
- Test act passed against the Papists, and resented by the duke of York, 1673.
- Teutones and Ambrones, 200,000 of them killed, and 80,000 taken prisoners by the Romans, under Marius, near Aiz, 100 before Xt.
- Teutonic knights, in Germany, their order originated at Jerusalem, 1099.
- Tewkesbury-monastery built, 715.
- Teynham, barony of, created 1616 (name Roper).
- Thames rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1736; conservation of, given to the mayors of London, 1480; its channel was so shallow in the summer, that a man might ride over it near London-bridge, 1502; made navigable to Oxford, 1624. See Transportation.
- Thane, a Scotch title, altered by Malcolm III. to that of earl, 1057.
- Thanes, earldom of, created 1628 (name Tufon).
- Thavies-inn, London, established, 1549.
- Theatre; that of Bacchus at Athens, the first ever erected, 420 before Christ; the ruins still exist. The first royal licence for one here was to Shakespere, &c. 1603. Plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II. licensed two companies, Killgrew's and Davenant's; the first at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which in a year or two was removed to Drury-lane, as now; the other in Dorset-gardens. Till this time, boys performed women's parts. Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694; when, from the reduced salaries given to the performers, the principal of them under Beuterton obtained a licence, and withdrew to Lincoln's-Inn theatre in the summer, 1695. See Comedy, Tragedy, Playhouse bill, Scenes.
- Theban war, 1225 before Christ.
- Thebes founded, 1571; citadel built by Cadmus, 1493; flourished as a republic, 820; destroyed by Alexander, with the slaughter of 120,000 persons, when he left only Pindar the poet's house standing, 335; rebuilt by Cassander, 315 before Christ.
- Theft, in the time of Homer, was rather an honour to a man's character; Lycurgus, in his body of laws, encouraged it; the old

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old Greeks held no robbery infamous out of their own bounds;
first made capital under Edmund the Saxon; confirmed by Hen. I.
Thefts, a feat that came in with the restoration.

Theobalds, king James's palace, near Waltham-abbey, what remained
of it was pulled down in 1765.

Thermometers invented by Corn. Drebbel, a Hollander, 1620;
improved by Reaumur, 1730; and since improved by Fahrenheit,
a German.

Therford-monastery founded, 1070.

Thistle, order of the, founded, 812; ribband exchanged from blue
to green, 1703.

Thomas, St. feast of, commenced, 1130.

Thomond, Irish earldom of, created 1756 (name O'Brien).

Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, 1563; in the
human body, by Oliver Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist, Thomas
Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Jussieu, of England, 1653.
See Laëtes.

Thorn. See Protestants.

Thornbury-castle, Gloucestershire, built before 1311.

Thorney-abbey built, 970.

Thronton-college, Lincolnshire, built, 1174.

Thorp, speaker of the house of commons, and lord Seales, governor
of the Tower, murdered by the London mob, 1460.

Thrace annexed to Macedon about 355, till conquered by the
Romans 168 bef. Xt. Byzantium was its capital, on the ruins of
which Constantinople was built. Taken by the Turks, 1453.

Throgmorton, Francis, executed, 1583.

Thurlow, barony of, created 1778 (name Thurlow).

Thutor, captain, killed by captain Elliot, Feb. 1760.

Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759.

Tides, theory of, first given by Kepler, 1598.

Tiles first used in England, 1246.

Tilts and tournaments instituted by Henry I. of Germany, 919;
forbidden by the council of Rheims, 1131; in fashion here in the
11th and 12th centuries; abolished in France, 1560; and with
these fell the ancient spirit of chivalry. See Juits, Bull-fights.

Time, first computed from the Christian era, 516; in history, 748.

Tin mines first discovered in Germany, 1240.

Tindale, William, hanged at Augsburg, for translating the
scriptures, 1536.

Tintern-abbey, Monmouthshire, founded, 1121.

Titchfield-house, Hans. built in the reign of Henry VIII.

Tithes given first by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 before Christ;
first established here in Mercia, by Offa, about 704; established
throughout England by Ethelwolf, 844; established in France,
under Charlemagne; established by law, by the Lateran council,
1215.

Titles, first creation to, by patents, 1344; titles royal,—the
following is the succession in which the royal titles swelled in
England. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" conferred on
him; Henry VI. that of "Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. that
of "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII. "Highness;"
Henry VIII. "Majesty," and was the first and last that was
titled "Dread Sovereign;" and James I. that of "Sacred," or
"Most Excellent Majesty." That of "Majesty" was first given
to Louis XI. of France; before, it was the title only of emperors;
the kings of Arragon, Castile, and Portugal, had the title only of
"Highness;" those of England, "Your Grace;" those of
France, "Your Despotism." See Majesty.

Tiverton-castle, Devonshire, built, 1110; burnt, 1598; again,
1612; again, 1731 (200 houses).

Tobacco plant, found by the Spaniards in the island of Jucatan, 1520;
introduced into France, by Nicot, 1560; first brought into Engl.
by Ralph Lane, 1583; planted in many parts of England, till
prohibited by an act of Charles II; allowed to be cultivated in
Ireland, 1779.

Tobago taken by the French, June 2, 1781.
Toleration act passed, 1689. See Popery.
Toll instituted in England for mending the highways, in the reign of Edward III. See Turnpikes.
Tonnage and poundage granted to the kings of Engl. for life, 1465.
Torpichen, Scots barony, created 1563 (name Sandilands).
Torrington, viscount, created 1721 (name Byng).
Tory. See Whig.
Torture was occasionally used in England so late as 1558, and in Scotland till 1690; abolished in Sweden, 1773.
Totton, Exon, archdeaconry of, erected before 1143.
Tournaments. See Tilts, Jests.
Tourniquet, the, invented, 1674; the screw tourniquet inv. 1718.
Tower of London began to be built, 1078.
Townshend, viscount, created 1682 (name Townshend).
Tracton, Irish barony, created 1780 (name Dennis).
Tracy, Irish viscount, created 1624 (name Tracy).
Trade and plantation office formed, Nov. 7, 1660; board of, established, 1696.
Tragedy, first, acted at Athens on a waggon, by Theſpis, 535 before Christ.
Trains first wore by ladies, under Richard II.
Trajan's pillar set up at Rome, 114.
Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.
Transfusion of blood first practised in France, by drinking it, 1483; the idea of conveying it into the blood by the veins, communicated by Wren, an Oxonian, 1659; first tried at Paris, 1667, but soon after exploded.
Transportation first inflicted as a punishment by 30th Elizabeth c. 4. The act passed to make felons work on the Thames, 1776.
Transubstantiation introduced as an article of faith about 840; opposed by the English church about 1000.
Transylvania given to the house of Austria, 1699.
Traquair, Scots earldom of, created 1633 (name Stewart).
Treason punished in England, by banishment only, till after Hen. I.
Treaties, commercial, the first made by England with any foreign nation, was with the Flemings, 1272; the second, with Portugal and Spain, 1308.
Trematon-castle, Cornwall, built before 1066.
Treshian, Sir R. chief justice, and others hanged, 1338.
Tribunes of the people, two, instituted at Rome, 495; military ones, with consular power, created 445 before Xr. See Rome.
Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year 48,000l. 979.
Trinidad discovered, 1498; taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676.
Trinity, the word, first applied to the persons of the Godhead, by Theophilus of Antioch, about 150.
Trinity-college, Cambridge, founded 1546 (sixty fellows).
Trinity-college, Oxford, founded 1555 (twelve fellows).
Trinity-hall, Cambridge, founded 1330 (twelve fellows).
Trinity-house, London, founded 1515; incorporated by Henry VIII. confirmed, 1685.
Trinity-Sunday, feast of, instituted about 828; appointed to be held on the present day, 1334.
Trithemites, a sect, arose, 560.
Trojan war commenced, 1193 before Christ.
Troops, disciplined, first mentioned to be kept in Edgar's reign. See Yeomen.
Troubadours, poets that inhabited the southern parts of France, about 1150.
Troy, kingdom of, began, 1446; city built, 1255; burnt, June 11, 1184, before Christ, when an end was put to the kingdom.
Trumpets first sounded before English kings, by order of Oda, 790; speaking ditto invented by Kirchner, a Jesuit, 1652.
Tuam. See Armagh.

Tudor,

Tudor, Sir Owen, grandfather to Henry VII. married the widow of Henry V. soon after 1422, which alliance raised that family to the throne : beheaded, 1461.

Tulip roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578.

Tunbridge-castle built, 1090 ; priory built, 1094.

Tunis besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings, till taken by Barbarossa for the Turks : Barbarossa expelled by Charles V. but it was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. since which it has been tributary to the Grand Seigneur ; taken, with great slaughter, by the emperor Charles V. 1535 ; the Dey of, first appointed, 1570.

Topholme-priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.

Turkey-company incorporated, 1579. See Levant.

Turkeys brought into England, 1524.

Turkish empire, foundation of, began about 998 ; Ottoman was the first emperor at Constantinople, 1268.

Turks, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, took Persia, 1065 ; first entered Europe, 1352. See Bithynia.

Tunepikes, or toll gates, first in England, 1350. See Toll.

Tuscan war commenced with the Romans, 312 before Christ.

Tutbury, Staffordshire, bull-running at, instituted about 1374.

Tutelar. See Saints.

Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, burnt down, 1702.

Tweedale, Scots marquise of, created 1694 (name Hay).

Tychfield-abbey, Hants, built, 1232.

Tyler, Wat, killed in Smithfield, by Walworth, mayor of London, 1381. See Rebellion.

Tylney, Irish earldom, created 1731 (name Tylney).

Tenmouth-priory and castle, Northumberland, standing, 700.

Tyrawley, Irish barony of, created 1706 (name O'Hara).

Tyrecomel, Irish earldom of, created 1761 (name Carpenter).

Tyre rebuilt under Ninus ; taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of thirteen years, 572 ; it became subject to the Romans, 64 before Christ. See Assyria.

Tyrone, Irish earldom of, created 1746 (name Beresford).

UBIQUARIANS, a sect, arose, 1540.

Ulvercroft-priory, Leicestershire, built, 1167.

Uthion, extreme, practised in the first cent. became general, 450.

Uniformity, act of, took place, 1662.

Uniforms, military, the first introduced in France by Louis XIV.

Union fire-office established, 1715.

Union of the two kingdoms, England and Scotland, attempted, 1604 ; again, 1670 ; took place, May 1, 1707.

Unitarians arose, 1553.

United-Provinces shook off the Spanish yoke, 1579, and became a republic ; acknowledged independ. 1609. See Indies, Philip II.

University-college, Oxford, founded 872 (twelve fellows).

Universities allowed to send members to parliament, by James I. (see Degrees) vested with the presentation of benefices belonging to Papists, 1689. The following founded, Aberdeen, 1477 ; Andrews, St. 1411 ; Cambridge, 915 ; Cambridge, New Engl. projected, 1630 ; Dublin, 1591 ; Edinburgh, 1580 ; Glasgow, Scotland, 1450 ; Oxford, 886.

Urine. The inhabitants of London, &c. commanded by proclamation to preserve it throughout the year, for the purpose of making salt-petre, 1626.

Usury restrained by law, 1713.

VALLS to servants abolished in Scotland, 1760 ; in Devonshire, 1762 ; generally, 1764.

Valencia taken from the Moors, 1238 ; and, with Arragon, united in Spain, 1492. See Spain.

Valentia, Irish viscount, created 1621 (name Annesley).

Valle-Crucis-abbey, Denbighshire, built, 1200.

Vandals, the, inhabited Germany, and embraced Christianity, 400 ; began

began their kingdom in Spain, 411; invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, 430; sacked and pillaged Rome, June 15, 455.
 Vane, Sir Henry, beheaded, June 14, 1662.
 Vane, Irish viscount, created 1720 (name Vane).
 Vegetables imported from the Netherlands, about 1509, there being no kitchen-gardens in England.
 Venables's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.
 Venality. The suffrages of parliament do not appear to have been influenced by secret pensions, till the reign of Charles II; abolished by a whig ministry, 1782.
 Venereal disease, first brought from America into Spain, in the fleet of Columbus; it was thence carried to Italy, and broke out in the French army in Naples, 1493.
 Venice conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans, 221 before Christ. The islands on which the city stands, began to be inhabited by Italians about 421; first governed by a Doge, 697; but its republic was not independent till 803; reduced to ashes, 1101; nearly destroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; the ceremony of espousing the sea first instituted about 1173; the present aristocratic government formed, 1297; conspiracy of the nobles, 1309; that of the Doge himself, in which he was beheaded, 1355; the conspiracy on which Orway's play is founded, 1618.
 Venner executed, with others, Jan. 20, 1661.
 Ventilators invented by the rev. Dr. Hales, who died in 1761.
 Venus, her transit over the sun, June 3, 1769.
 Vere, barony, created 1730 (name Beaucherk).
 Verney, Irish earldom, created 1742 (name Verney).
 Vernon, barony, created 1764 (name Vernon).
 Versailles, palace of, finished, 1687.
 Vespers, Sicilian, 1282; fatal one at Black-friars, Lond. Oct. 1623.
 Vestments, worn at the altar, adopted, 257.
 Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79; 203; 272; ejected flames that were seen at Constantinople, they obscured the sun at noon day, and ravaged all Campania, 472; 512; 685; 993; 1036; 1043; 1048; 1136; 1506; (1538, that at Puzzole); 4000 persons lost their lives, and a large tract of land destroyed, 1631; 1660; 1682; 1694; 1701; 1704; 1712; 1717; 1730; 1737; 1751; 1754; 1760; 1766; 1767; 1770; 1771; 1779.
 Victory ship of war lost, when 1000 persons perished, Oct. 1744.
 Viſualling-office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.
 Vigo, galleons, taken by the English, Oct. 12, 1702.
 Vincent, St. taken by the French, 1779.
 Vines grew wild in Sicily in Homer's time; first planted in 1420. See Vine.
 Violins not known in England till the time of Charles II. but there were fiddles before.
 Virgil born 69, died 18, before Christ.
 Virginia discovered by Cabot, 1497; first settlement, 1585; second, 1587; third, broke up, 1589; two colonies settled by patent, 1606; planted, 1608; second charter, 1610; third, 1612; re-verted to the crown, 1626. See America.
 Virginus killed his daughter, 449 before Christ.
 Viscount, title of, first given in England by Henry VI. 1440; but of older date in Ireland and France.
 Visigoths. See Suevi.
 Vision, true theory of, first given by Kepler, about 1610.
 Volsci, the, submitted to the Romans, 389 before Christ.
 Vortigern made king of Britain, 447; forced to make his son Vortimer a partner in his government, 455; Vortimer died, 475; Vortigern deposed by Ambrosius, 475; burnt, with his queen, in a castle in Wales, 485.
 Vortimer. See Vortigern.
 Votes of the house of commons first printed, 1681.
 Vulgate edit. of the Bible disc. 218; first printed, 1462. See Bible.

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ADHAM

WADHAM college, Oxford, founded 1613 (sixteen fellows).

Waldegrave, earldom of, created 1729 (name Waldegrave).

Wales, Frederick prince of, father of George III. arrived in Engl.
Dec. 1729; married the princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 27, 1736;
died, March 30, 1751, aged forty-three; this princess died, Feb.
8, 1772, aged fifty-two.

Wales, George prince of, born Aug. 12, 1762.

Wales. The first king was Edwall, 690; conquered by Wm. I.
1091; Griffith, the last king, died, 1137; the sovereign from
that time was a prince only, Owen was the first, 1137; com-
pletely conquered and annexed to the crown of England, 1283;
an act passed to admit it to a communication of our laws, and to
enable it to send members to parliament, 1535; it sent 100.
See Edward II. England, Marches.

Wallace, Sir William, regent of Scotland, hanged, 1305.

Wallingford, a collegiate church, dissolved, 1549.

Wallis, captain, set sail to go round the world, July 26, 1766;
returned, May 20, 1768.

Walls. One built by Adrian, between Newcastle and Carlisle,
121; one under Antoninus, between Clyde and Forth, 138;
one by Severus, where Adrian's was, 210; one by Probus, 200
miles long, from the Rhine to the Danube, 276; one by Carausius,
between Clyde and Forth, in Scotland, 290; one by Theodosius,
in the same place, 367; one with stone, between Tinnmouth and
Solway-Frith, 426.

Walmer-castle, Kent, built, 1539.

Walpole, barony of, created 1756 (name Walpole).

Wallingham, barony of, created 1780 (name De Grey).

Wallingham-priory, Norfolk, built, 1070.

Waltham, Irish barony of, created 1762 (name Olmuis).

Waltham-high-cross monastery built, 1025.

Waltham, Hamis, bishop's house, built long before 1404; demo-
lished in the civil wars.

Walton-bridge, built by Samuel Dicker, Esq; 1750.

Wandesford, Irish earldom of, created 1758 (name Wandesford).

War, civil, between Constantine the great and Maxentius, 312;
Philips's war with the Indians, North America, 1675.

War with Scotland, 1068.

Peace with ditto, 1091.

— with France, 1113.

War with France, 1116.

Peace with ditto, 1118.

— with Scotland, 1139.

War with France, 1161.

Peace with ditto, 1186.

War with France, with success,
1194.

Peace with ditto, 1195.

War with France, 1201.

— ended, 1216.

— with ditto, 1224.

— ended, 1242.

— with France, 1294.

— with Scotland, 1296.

Peace with France, 1299.

— with Scotland, Mar. 30,
1323.

War with Scotland, 1327.

— ended, 1328.

— with Scotland, 1333.

— with France, 1333.

Peace with France, May 8, 1360.

War with France, 1368.

— with Scotland, 1400.

Peace with France, May 31,
1420.

War with France, 1422.

Peace with ditto, Oct. 1471.

War with ditto, Oct. 6, 1492.

Peace with ditto, Nov. 3, 1492.

— with Scotland, 1502.

War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.

— with Scotland, 1513.

Peace with France, August 7,
1514.

War with ditto, 1522.

— with Scotland, 1522.

Peace with France, 1527.

— with Scotland, 1542.

War with Scotland directly after.

Peace with France and Scotl.
June 7, 1546.

War with Scotland, 1547.

— with France, 1549.

Peace with both, Mar. 6, 1550.

War with France, June 7, 1557.

— with Scotland, 1557.

Peace with France, April 2,
1559.

— with Scotland, 1560.

War with France, 1562.

Peace with ditto, 1564.

War with Scotland, 1570.

— with Spain, 1588.

Peace with Sp. Aug. 18 1604.
War

War with Spain, 1624.
 —with France, 1627.
 Peace with Spain and France,
 April 14, 1629.
 War with the Dutch, 1651.
 Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
 War with Spain, 1655.
 Peace with ditto, Sept. 10, 1660.
 War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
 —with Denmark, October 19,
 following.
 Peace of Breda with the French,
 Danes, and Dutch, August 24,
 1667.
 —with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
 War with the Algerines, Sept.
 6, 1669.
 Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
 War with the Dutch, Mar. 1672.
 Peace with ditto, Feb. 28, 1674.
 War with France, May 7, 1689.
 Peace of Ryfwick, general,
 Sept. 20, 1697.

War with France, May 4, 1702.
 Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.
 War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
 Peace with ditto, 1721.
 War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.
 —with France, Mar. 31, 1744.
 Peace with France, &c. Oct.
 18, 1748.
 War with France, 1756.
 —with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
 Peace with France and Spain,
 Feb. 10, 1763.
 War with France, 1778.
 —with Spain, 1779.
 —with Holland, December 21,
 1780.
 Peace with Spain and France,
 and a truce with Holland, Jan.
 20, 1782.

See Rebellion.

Warbeck, Perkin, landed in Ireland, 1492; made an attempt to
 land in Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners and
 executed, 1495; left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornw.
 where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV.
 1497; taken prisoner by Henry VII. 1498; set in the Rocks at
 Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, 1499; plotted
 with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murder-
 ing the lieutenant, for which he was hanged, 1499. See Hen. VII.
 Ward. See Dudley.
 Ward, John, esq; expelled the house of commons, May 16, 1726.
 Wardrobe, great, established, 1485.
 Wareham, Dorset, burnt (130 houses) July 26, 1762.
 Warrants, general, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.
 Warrefton, laird, hanged at Edinburgh, July 24, 1663.
 Warwick, earldom of, created 1746 (name Greville).
 Warwick, earl of, made governor of Henry VI. 1427; died, 1440.
 Warwick, Edward Plantagenet, earl of, beheaded, 1499.
 Warwick, supposed to be founded about 20; castle built, before
 915; city burnt, 1694.
 Washington, general, made dictator of the American colonies, by
 the congress, 1777.
 Watches are supposed to be invented, 1490; though Robert king of
 Scotland had one about 1310; first used in astronomical observa-
 tions by Purbach, 1500; first brought into England from Germany,
 1597; in Lever's museum there is one dated 1541; with pendu-
 lums, invented by Hagens of Zulichem, 1657; spring pocket
 watches, the invention of Hooke, 1658; repeaters invented, 1676.
 See Clocks.
 Water conveyed to London, by leaden pipes, after fifty years labour,
 1785; sold in the West-Indies for one shilling a pailful, 1731.
 See New-river.
 Waterford, Ireland, built, 1162; besieged, Aug. 1171.
 Water-mills to grind corn, invented by Bellisarius, 529.
 Waverley-abbey, Surry, built, 1128.
 We, used by kings. See Plural number.
 Weavers, Spitalfields, a rising of the, May, 1769.
 Weights and measures invented 894 before Christ; fixed in Engl.
 1257.
 Welles, Irish barony of, created 1780 (name Knox).
 Welles, Sir Robert, beheaded, 1470.
 Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, 800 houses burnt, July 28,
 1738.

Wells

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Wells

Wells cathedral, built, 704; bishopric erected, 905; archdeaconry
dinto, 1106; deanery, chancellorship, sub-deanery, and treasurer-
ship erected, 1135. See Bath.

Wenlock-monastery, Salop, founded, 680; abbey built, 1081.

Wenman, Irish viscount, created 1622 (name Wenman).

Wentworth, viscount, created 1762 (name Noel).

West-Cowes-castle built about 1539.

West-Indies discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492.

West-Malling-abbey, Kent, founded, 1090.

Westcote, Irish barony of, created 1776 (name Lyttelton).

Westenhanger-house, Kent, built before 1246.

Westham-abbey, Essex, founded, 1134; water works company
chartered, 21 Geo. II.

Westmeath, Irish earldom of, created 1621 (name Nugent).

Westminster made a bishopric, 1541; dissolved, 1550.

Westminster-abbey built by Sebert king of Essex, on the spot where
the temple of Apollo had once stood, about 600; its monastery
consecrated by Edward the confessor, 1065; rebuilt and conse-
crated, 1269; turned into a collegiate church, 1560. See Westm.

Westminster-bridge begun, Jan. 1739; opened, November 17, 1750;
cost 389,500l.

Westminster fire-office erected, 1717.

Westminster-hall built about 1098; courts of law established there
by king John; rebuilt, 1399.

Westminster-school founded, 1070; again, by queen Eliz. 1560.

Westmorland, earldom of, created 1624 (name Fane).

Wetherhall-priory, Cumberland, built, 1086.

Weymouth-castle built by Henry VIII. about 1539.

Weymouth, viscount, created 1682 (name Thynne).

Whale-fishery carried on for the oil only, 1578; taken up by the
English, 1598. See Greenland.

Whalley-abbey, Lancashire, built, 1187.

Wheels, duty laid on, March 25, 1747; increased, 1776.

Whig and Tory, the epoch of, 1680.

Whithy-monastery, Yorkshire, founded, 1075. The custom of
setting a hedge there in the river on Ascension-eve had its origin
in 1159.

Whitehall-palace, great part burnt, April, 1690; totally consumed
Jan. 5, 1698.

Whitehall-preachers appointed, March 1724.

Whitsunday, feast of, established about 68.

Whitfield, rev. George, born 1714, died 1770.

Wickliffe the reformer died, 1385.

Wight, Isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

Wigmore-castle, Herefordshire, built, 1074.

Wigton, Scots earldom of, created 1605 (name Fleming).

Wildfire invented by Callinicus, 690.

William I. natural son of Richard duke of Normandy, claimed the
crown of England of Harold, on a promise of it from Edward the
confessor, 1066; invaded England at Pevensey, Oct. 1066; slew
Harold, and conquered this kingdom at the battle of Hastings;
Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the confessor, the only heir
to the crown, resigned it to him, December following, and he
was crowned, Dec. 25; returned to Normandy, but hastened back,
Dec. 1067; crowned his wife Matilda, 1068; invaded Scotland,
1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; wounded by his
rebel son Robert, in Normandy, 1070; buried his queen, 1083;
invaded France, 1088; died near Roan, Sept. 1088, aged sixty-
three; succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in
England by his second son William II. See Robert duke of
Normandy.

William II. second son of William I. succeeded his father, and
crowned Sept. 27, 1088; invaded Normandy with success, 1090;
subdued Wales, 1093; killed with an arrow accidentally, as he
was hunting, Aug. 1100, aged forty; and succeeded by his brother
Henry I. See Robert duke of Normandy.

William

- William III.** crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus to oppose king James, June 14, 1690; wounded in the shoulder at the battle of the Boyne; returned to England, Sept. 6, 1690; plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged fifty-one; buried April 12 following, and was succeeded by his wife's sister, Anne. See Orange, prince of; Mary, queen.
- Willoughby de Broke**, barony of, created 1492 (name Verney).
- Willoughby of Eresby**, barony of, created 1780 (name Burrell).
- Willoughby of Parham**, barony of, created 1546 (name Willoughby).
- Wills** are of very high antiquity (see Genesis, xlviii); Solon introduced them at Athens (see Solon). Lands were devisable by will before the conquest; privilege of making wills granted by Henry I. in 1100.
- Winchcomb-monastery**, Gloucestershire, founded, 800.
- Winchester**, earldom of, created 1628 (name Finch).
- Winchelsea** old town swallowed up by the sea, 1250; the present town built in the time of Edward I. grey-friars monastery built, before Edward III. castle built by Henry VIII.
- Winchester**. The first cathedral founded by Kingil, king of the West Saxons, who began to reign in 612; bishopric founded, 636; city burnt, 1102; archdeaconry erected before 1114; present cathedral began about 1073; finished, 1366; college founded, 1387.
- Wind guns** invented, 1648.
- Windmills** invented, 1199.
- Window-tax** established, 1695. See Hearth money.
- Windows** were glazed so early as the third century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced here till 680, nor did it become general till 1180. See Glass.
- Winds**, their names given them by Charlemagne.
- Windsoor-castle** built by Edward III.
- Wine**, the art of making it, first discovered by Noah; the art brought from India by Bacchus; none produced in France in the time of the Romans; sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; licences for vending it established, 1661.
- Winefred's**, St. well, as ancient as 650.
- Wingfield-castle**, Suffolk, built before 1066.
- Winterton**, Irish earldom of, created 1766 (name Turnour).
- Wire** invented by Rudolph of Nuremberg, 1410.
- Wire mills** invented by the Germans, 1563. See Iron.
- Wirttemberg**, earldom of, erected into a duchy, 1496.
- Witchcraft**. Six hundred condemned as wizards, and most of them burnt, in France, 1609. Grandier, parish priest of Loudun in France, burnt, on the supposition of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634. Twenty old women in Bretagne, France, put to death for this supposed crime, 1654. Nine old women were burnt at Kalisk in Poland, charged with having bewitched, and rendered unfruitful, the lands belonging to a gentleman of that palatinate, 1775. See Necromancy.
- Witham**, Essex, built by Edward the elder, 913.
- Wizard**. See Witchcraft.
- Woden or Odin** was a leader of the Asiatic Goths, some few years before Christ.
- Wolfe**, gen. James, killed in battle, 1759, aged thirty-three.
- Wolfey**, favourite of Henry VII. appointed minister to Henry VIII. 1513; made archbishop of York, 1514; cardinal and chancellor, 1515; legate, 1518; indicted for obtaining bulls from Rome, without the king's consent, October 9, 1529; the seals taken from him, October 18; stripped of his places, November following, but pardoned; arrested, for corresponding with the pope, at his house in Yorkshire, and died on the road as they were bringing him to London, November 28, 1530, aged fifty-nine.
- Wolfey's college**, Ipswich, founded, 1529.
- Wolverhampton cathedral** founded, 996.

589; landed at
England, Sept.
1696; fell from
; died March 8,
as succeeded by
Mary, queen.
ne Verney).
e Burrell).
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Wooburn-abbey in Bedfordshire, founded, 1145; town burnt, 1724.
Wood cuts invented by Rust, a German, 1460.
Wood's patent, for coining halfpence, granted, Jan. 1723.
Woodstock, Oxford, a royal seat in the days of Alfred.

Wool card invented by bp. Blaize, about 300.
Wool manufactured in England, 1185; not in any quantity till
1331; forbidden to be exported, 1337; manufactory prohibited
in Ireland, 1698. See Blaize, Burying.

Worcester built, 255; bishopric founded by Ethelred king of Mercia,
and taken out of Litchfield, 679; Edgar's tower built, 975;
cathedral built, 1055; archdeaconry erected, 1089; deanery
ditto, 1542.

Worcester-college, Oxon, founded 1713 (eight fellows).

Workshop-abbey, Nottinghamshire built, 1103.

Worms, edict of, 1521.

Worshipping images first introduced here, 769.

Writing said to be originally taught to the Latins, 1252 before Xt.

Wulfer king of Mercia, succeeded Oswy as 11th king of Britain,
670; died, 674; and succeeded by his brother Ethelred, king of
Mercia.

Wyat, Sir Thomas, executed for rebellion, 1554.

Wycombe, barony of, created 1769 (name Petty).

Wycherly the comic poet born, 1640; died, 1715.

Wymondham-monastery, Norfolk, founded, 1105.

YARD. See Ell.

Year books begun in the time of Edward II.

Yeomen of the guards, fifty, first instituted, 1486. See Troops.

Yew-trees encouraged in church-yards for the making of bows, 1489.

York, Richard, duke of, father to Edward IV. made profligator of
the kingdom, March 27, 1454; took Henry VI. prisoner at St.
Alban's, 1455; declared right heir to the crown, 1460; slain at
the battle of Wakefield, 1460.

York, the crown restored to the family of, in Edward IV; the
houses of York and Lancaster united in Henry VIII. See
Lancastrian.

York built, 1225 before Christ; made an archbishopric about 625;
city and cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1069; deanery, chancellor-
ship, precentorship, treasurer'ship, and archdeaconry of the West
Riding, erected about 1090; archdeaconry of the East Riding
ditto about 1130; subdeanery ditto, 1329; monastery founded,
1072; cathedral rebuilt about 1075; St. Mary's abbey built,
1088; city burnt again, with thirty-nine churches, 1179; Ouse
bridge rebuilt, 1566.

York, archbishop of, executed, July 1406.

York-buildings water-company, London, incorporated, 1690.

York, Edward duke of, died at Monaco, September 17, 1767, aged
twenty-seven.

ZANZALEFENS, a sect in Syria, arose under Zanzale in 535.

Zealand, the sea broke the dykes at, and overflowed large
tracts of land, 1530; again, 1568, when almost all Friesland was
covered with water, seventy-two villages overflowed, and above
20,000 persons lost their lives; again, Dec. 1717, when 1300
were drowned.

Zodiac, signs of, invented by Anaximander about 540 before Xt.



A D D E N D A.

- A** **BRAHAMIANs**, or **Abrahamites**, a sect, appeared, 790.
Acacians, a sect, appeared, 350.
Admiral, office of, first established by the Sicilians, next by the Genoese.
Admiral of England first appointed, 1386.
Adopting of a child was customary amongst the ancient Romans, who derived it from the Greeks.
Ænigmas or **riddles** are of great antiquity. See Judges xiv. 12, 13.
Ætna; by its eruptions in 1699, Catania suffered extremely, and in 1695 the city was almost destroyed.
Age, middle, in history, is from about the 4th to the 15th century.
Agglestone, vulgarly called "The Devil's Nightcap," in the isle of Purbeck, is supposed to have been a rock-idol in the British age.
Alphonine tables invented by Alphonfus, king of Castile, who died 1284.
Amen and **Hallelujah** said to be introduced by the prophet Haggai.
Anagrams, art of making, known 280 before Christ.
Antimony had no place in medicine before the 14th century, brought into vogue about 1524.
Antipodes, the notion of, first started, it is said, by Plato.
Antique is generally applied to some building, sculpture, &c. made between 336 before and 600 after Christ.
Antwerp, a rising of the Protestants there, 1571; trade of, transferred to Amsterdā, about 1585; taken by the French, May 31, 1746.
Archbishops not known in the East till about 320; Athanasius was the first.
Armorica, France, colonized by the Britons, 387.
Auspices, the Roman, owe their origin to Romulus.
Assassins, or *assassini*, were a body of men who possessed ten or twelve cities about Tyre, and whose profession was murder. The Tartars extirpated them, 1257.
Assumption of the virgin, feast of, instituted, 813.
Auctions were scarce known in England before 1700.
Bagpipe, the, is of great antiquity.
Bankers were once goldsmiths, with whom merchants lodged their cash on the discredit of the royal mint, 1645, which was used for this purpose before.
Bankrupt, the first law relating to, 34 Henry VIII.
Beads first in use in Romish devotion, 1093.
Bills of exchange first stamped, 1782; improved, 1783.
Black-book, in which a detail of the enormities of the religious houses were entered, under Henry VIII. in order to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution: hence the phrase, "I'll put you down in my black book."
Bone setting was not practised by surgeons till about 1620.
Book-binding invented by the inventor of parchment. See **Parchment**.
Brass, the invention of, is given to the Corinthians, 146 before Christ.
Bridges are said to be the invention of Janus an ancient k. of Latium. British antiquities before the invasion of Cæsar are very dubious.
Bronze, the art of making, said to be invented by the Egyptians.
Bull-running in England is the remains of the ancient bull-fights.
Barlesque poetry we owe to the Italians.
Bushes of evergreens were anciently signs of taverns; hence "Good wine needs no bush."
Buskin, the, worn by hunters earlier than 50 before Christ.
Burial, the first idea of, was supposed to be taken from Adam's observing a live crow covering a dead one with leaves; taxed, 1695; again, 1783.
Burying in churches introduced, 750; first permitted in towns, 761; the pract. of erecting vaults in churches begun at Canterb. ab. 1075.
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Byron, lord, tried for murder, and acquitted, April 16, 1765.
 Byzant, the, offered by our kings at the altar, is derived from a gold coin struck at Byzantium or Constantinople, in the time of the Christian emperors.
 Caerdike canal in Northamptonshire, is supposed to have been made under the emperor Domitian, about 82. It was forty miles long.
 Cameronians, a sect in Scotland, flourished, 1666.
 Canonical hours for prayers first instituted, 391.
 Canons, or prebendaries, instituted about 750.
 Caparisons for horses were formerly a kind of armour.
 Carrots were introduced here by the Flemings, under Elizabeth.
 Chaplains were first appointed by Louis king of France, 1270.
 Charon was a farmer under one of the Pharaohs, that got rich by a toll imposed on the Egyptians, who carried their dead for burial over a certain lake.
 Chartres, colonel, convicted of a rape, 1730.
 Charters of the several towns in England, delivered up by order of Charles II. 1682.
 Churching of women originated from the Jewish rite of purification.
 Cisbury fort, Wilts, built by Cissa, 547.
 Climacteric years first thought to be critical by the Chaldeans.
 Cysters first applied by the Egyptians.
 Conception of the Virgin, feast of the, instituted, 1387.
 Constable, lord high, first created by Wm. I.
 Contractors with government disqualified from sitting in parl. 1782.
 Convention of Closser-Seven signed, Sept. 8, 1757; between Prussia and England, Jan. 19, 1759.
 Copper-office, Welch, incorporated, 1694.
 Cornwall, the first duke of, 1337.
 Coronets derived their origin from the civic, mural, and other crowns of the Romans.
 Count, a title first given by the emperor Constantine.
 Courtesy of England, tenure introduced from Normandy by Wm. I.
 Crape, the invention of this stuff is from Bologna.
 Crayons, the use of, was known in France before 1422.
 Croisiers carried before bishops earlier than 500.
 Crucifixes introduced into the Romish church, 461.
 Cuirasse brought into use about 1300, though known before.
 Culdees, an order of Scotch monks, settled at St. Peter's, York, before 1466.
 Cyclops, fable of, supposed to allude to a people in Greece, famous for building light houses: hence they were represented gigantic, with one eye.
 Dacres, lord, hanged for murder, 1541. See Ferrers, Stourton.
 Damaskeneing, or ornamenting of iron, first taught at Damascus, but brought to perfection about 1600.
 Debuture, government, first given 1649.
 Delaval, Irish barony, created 1783 (name Delaval).
 Denarius, the Roman, was worth about sevenpence farthing Engl.
 Dering, Sir Cholm. killed in a duel with Mr. Thornhill, 1711.
 Dev, a prince under this title, first appointed by the Sultan, 1710.
 Diadem, or crown, was, in the time of the Romans, nothing more than a white scarf bound about the head like a turban. Pliny says, Bacchus was the first inventor of it.
 Diamonds, nine of, called "The Curse of Scotland," from a Scotch member of parliament (part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds) voting for the introduction of the malt tax into Scotland.
 Dithyrambic poetry owes its birth to Greece and the transports of wine.
 Divination proceeded originally from the Egyptians to the Jews, Greeks, and Romans.
 Doric order is the most anc. of the five, and was inv. by the Dorians.
 Dragons first raised in England, 1681.
 Drowning was anciently a kind of punishment for felony.
 Drum, the, an oriental invention, brought by the Moors into Sp.
 Drum capstans invented by Sir S. Moreland about 1685.
 Ducking was a punishment amongst the Celts and Franks.

Dunmow,

Dunmow, the establishing of the slice of bacon took place under Henry III.

Earls called by the sovereign cousin so early as Henry IV. none having this title formerly but those of the blood royal.

Earthquakes. One at Lisbon, when a great number perished, 1344; one in Spain that did much mischief, 1504; a dreadful one at Lisbon, which continued eight days, overthrew 1500 houses, and killed 30,000 persons, several neighbouring towns were swallowed up, Feb. 1531; a whole province of the mountains of China, was in one moment absorbed into the earth, all the towns and inhabitants buried by an immense lake of water, which remains now, 1556; one in Naples and Sicily that swallowed up several towns and 30,000 persons, 1638; one in Chili, when several whole mountains of the Andes sunk into the earth one after another, 1646.

Ecclesiastics, amongst the primitive Christians, subsisted wholly on alms. Electricity little known till Dr. Gilbert of Colchester's discov. 1600.

Eltham-palace built, 1290.

Enamelling taught in England by a Greek in the reign of Edward I. Painting in enamel derived from the ancient mode of painting in potter's ware, 506 before Christ.

Engagement. See Sea-fights.

Engraving, not taught to perfection till about 1490; rolling-press invented about 1545.

Epicureans arose about 310 before Christ.

Euchites, a sect, appeared about the end of the fourth century.

Eudoxians, a sect, arose in the fourth century.

Even and odd, the game of, was the *par impar* of the Romans.

Fans were in use in the time of Terence.

Fasting has been pract. by most nations from the remotest antiquity.

Ferne-ordee, the first completed by Phil. Southcote, esq; at Weybridge in Surry, about 1750.

Feuds or hereditary sieges, frequent in France, 814.

Fielding, Henry, died 1754, aged forty-seven; Sir John, his brother, died, Sept. 4, 1780.

Fireworks invented by the Florentines and people of Sienna.

First-fruits and tithes estimated by a rate made, 1253, but enlarged as at present, 1292; it was a papal usurpation introduced in the reign of John, and Hen. III. and added to the crown revenue, 1534.

Foot-ball was a manly diversion of the Romans.

Formosa, the island of, almost overflown by the sea, May 22, 1782.

Fortification, the modern practice of, took place about 1500.

Foundry, the art of casting statues in brass is very ancient, it was practised in all its perfection amongst the Greeks; with us it was but little known before the 17th century; casting of guns took place, 1338, and casting of balls before that of cannon.

Freeholders, under the feudal policy, were obliged to serve the state, and this duty was considered so sacred, that they could not take holy orders without leave of the sovereign. See Feudal law.

Fund aggregate, established, 1715; sinking ditto, 1716.

Gaianites, a sect, sprung from the Eutychians in the sixth century.

Gardening, modern English, the era of, about 1700.

Geography, the first that paid any attention to it, were the Chaldeans and Egyptians, 1510 before Christ.

Geometry invented by the Egyptians.

Gladiators, their combats first used at Rome at funerals only, 263 before Christ, prisoners were then obliged to assume that profession, and fight before the tombs of great men, in imitation of the customs of the Greeks, who sacrificed captives at the tombs of their heroes.

Glasses, musical, the art of playing on them, has been long known to the Germans.

Gobelin manufactory established at Paris, 1667.

Gloves, the custom of giving servants money for a pair of gloves, is derived from the ancient practice in Eastern nations, of giving the steward gloves as a fee, on the transfer of land; hence, also, the ceremony of throwing a glove by way of challenge.

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Golden age, when all men were upon an equality, during the reign of Saturn, who was a king of the Aborigines. See Aborigines. Cordier, capt. hanged for murd. his brother Sir Dinely, Jan. 1741. Grace before and after meat was a very ancient practice in the Heathen world.

Grame's dyke, a breach in the wall between the Forth and Clyde, made by Grame, an ancestor of the Montrose family, 420.

Guards, three regiments of, first raised, 1650.

Gunnery, the invention of, is given to the Italians before 1537.

Gymnastics, Grecian, were known at the siege of Troy.

Habit, the ecclesiastic, began to be distinguished from the lay habit about the time of Gregory the great, in the sixth century.

Hampton-court, Herefordshire, was the palace of Henry IV.

Harborton, Irish barony of, created 1783 (name Pomroy).

Harlequin, the name took its rise from an Italian comedian, who came to Paris under Henry III.

Helcometer, invented by M. Bouguer, 1747.

Heher-skeler, derived from *hilariter celeriter*, i. e. cheerfully and expeditiously.

Highness, the petty Italian princes first complimented with this title, 1630; the duke of Orleans took that of "Royal highness" to distinguish him, 1631. See Titles, Royal, Serene highness.

Hilaria, feasts celebrated by the Romans, March 25, in every year.

Hobson's choice, "This or none," derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged such as wanted one, to take that next the door.

Hocus pecus, derived from *hoc est corpus*, the form of consecrating the sacramental bread in the Romish church.

Hoops with gingles, trundling them was a manly sport of the Romans.

Hosh, elevation of, first introduced, 1201.

Hospital, misericordia, established, 1774.

House of commons, formerly St. Stephen's chapel, which was built, 1115.

Howl, the Irish, at funerals, originated from the Roman outcry at the decease of their friends, they hoping thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might only lay inactive.

Horly-burly is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh, two neighbouring families, that filled the country round them with contest and violence.

Hustings, court of, London, is mentioned in the laws of Edward the confessor.

Hutchinsonians, a sect, arose about 1720.

Hymns for churches first composed by St. Hilary, about 360.

Ice-land discovered by a Dane, 860.

Industria, a Roman city, discovered in Piedmont, 1751.

Infante and infanta, were titles used in Spain since 982.

Innoculation practised under one mode or another, time immemorial.

Inundation in Catalonia, that drowned 50,000 persons, 1617.

Ireland, the Genevans invited to settle there, 1782.

Isac table, discovered at Rome, 1525.

Janfenists, a sect, began to spread after the death of their author, 1638.

Jefferies, Miss, hanged, for poisoning her uncle, March 1752.

Jerusalem chamber, Westminster, so called, from its originally being a treasury for receiving the money levied on the Jews under Henry III. for carrying on the war with France.

Jesters were retained in courts, from Henry VIII. to queen Anne.

Jothua, book of, written 1415 before Christ.

Justices in Eyre instituted, 1184; some say earlier.

Justiciary-court, Scotland, established, 1672.

King of England, influence of the, in parliament, abridged, 1782.

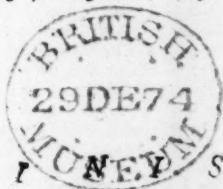
Landaff, Irish barony, created 1783 (name Matthew).

Laurel, the common, first brought into the Low Countries from Constantinople, 1576.

Laws, the most ancient Attic, from whence the Roman were afterwards taken, owe their origin to the laws of Moses.

Low

Low Countries, after the independency of the seven United Provinces, remained with the duke of Austria, to whom Philip II. of Spain gave them as a marriage portion with his daughter, 1598.
Leitrim, Irish barony of, created 1783 (name Clements).
Mahometanism was first embraced by the Saracens, who revolted from the emperor Heraclius.
Malcolm, Sarah, remarkable murder by her in the Temple, 1733.
Man, Isle of. The Deemsters are supposed to owe their origin to an institution of the Druids.
Martins, St. Island, taken by the French, Nov. 27, 1781.
Mechanic arts in greater perfection here than in Gaul, 298.
Melrofs, Scotland, abbey-church built, about 1307.
Mercators charts invented, 1556.
Merchant-adventurers were first established in Burgundy for the discovery of unknown parts, 1296.
Mitre, the, is supposed to owe its invention to the Trojans, and to have been originally only a crooked cap, tied under the chin with ribbands.
Monkery took place in England about 303.
Mosaic work invented by a Roman sculptor, 1261.
Muncaster, Irish barony of, created 1783 (name Pennington).
Organs were earlier than Job, see Gen. iv. 21, Job. xxx. 31. The present organs are of eastern invention; the first seen in England was about 766.
Painting the face was general amongst the ladies at Cordova, about 780.
Pall, the ancient, was a magnificent habit designed to put the bp. in mind that his life should be answerable to the dignity of his appearance.
Pancreatic dust, discovered by Wirtfungus, 1642.
Panic, the term is derived from the fears occasioned by the military shout at their first onset, invented by Pan, when he was lieutenant to Bacchus in the Indian expedition, about 1600 before Christ.
Pentryn, Irish Barony of, created 1783 (name Pennant).
Pharmacy we owe in a great measure to the Arabians.
Pitch and tar first made from pit coal, 1779.
Poor's rates throughout England was £665,362 in 1680; but £3,000,000 in 1774.
Potton, Bedfordshire, burnt Aug. 19, 1783 (half the town).
Quack medicines taxed, 1783.
Queen Anne's bounty. See First-fruits.
Quoit, or discus, throwing it, a manly diversion in Homer's time.
Receipts, first ordered to be stamped by parliament, 1783.
Regatta, a show given by the nobility on the Thames, June 22, 1773.
Ribbands, stamped, came into fashion about 1680.
Richmond-bridge finished, 1777.
Riversdale, Irish barony of, created 1783 (name Tenson).
Roman catholics. See Papists.
Rope-dancing was known to the Greeks.
Ryland, hanged for forgery, August 28, 1783.



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